

Segregation-1925.

Arkansas.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH

Wife And Child In Hospital Badly Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 8—A. H. McDonald was burned to death and his wife and child badly injured in a fire which destroyed their home here early today.

Police said there was a suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The McDonalds lived in the heart of a new district. Negroes in the neighborhood objected to the presence of white people, it is said, and the theory was that the house was set on fire to drive them out.

McDonald was dead when help arrived. Mrs. McDonald and her baby are in a hospital, where it was said their condition is serious.

Families Fail To Move As Mob Attacks Home

By CHAUNCEY TOWNSEND

Denying exaggerated newspaper accounts of the incident and declaring that they wish only to protect their property, residents of the vicinity of No. 1213 East Fifty-eighth Drive yesterday made it known that they are intent upon remaining in the neighborhood despite the attack upon the home of Mrs. Roberta Carter by a mob of 100 white men and women late Friday night.

Though living in a neighborhood inhabited largely by white people, they declared they are not preparing to move out as a compromise or sell their homes as an acknowledgment that they have no legal right to live in the neighborhood.

The two families affected by the attempts of white hoodlums to force them out are Mrs. Roberta Carter of No. 1213 East Fifty-eighth drive and J. L. Deckard of No. 1238 East Fifty-eighth place.

Both families were approached by the mob Friday night and asked to "move out before morning."

Shortly after going to the Deckard home, the crowd came up to the Carter residence in automobiles, dismounted and started hurling bricks, flower pots, and pieces of sewer pipe in the windows, smashing furniture and household articles and forcing occupants of the house to barricade both windows and doors and prepare themselves against invasion.

A call to the Sheriff's office during the attack brought two machines of police from the Seventy-seventh street police station and a squad of deputies from the Sheriff's office, but the mob had dispersed before their arrival.

A patrol remained in the neighborhood throughout the night commanded by Capt. Harrod of the Sheriff's office, but no further disturbances were reported.

DENY NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

True to the traditions of the American press, wherever black people are concerned, the accounts given in Saturday morning papers laid the burden of the agitation upon the shoulders of the families threatened by the mob, portrayed the incident in its characteristic popular appeal manner to lead readers to believe that both families were out of their places, and even went so far as to affirm that Deckard and Carter would move out of the neighborhood immediately, as a compromise.

This, especially in the "Times," a newspaper circulating largely among black people and frequently boasting of its conservative pol-

icy in derision of its competitors, but ever and anon eager to lay aside all ethics and engage in a wild orgy of ridicule, calumny, and exaggeration.

"We had no intention whatever of operating a rooming-house," Mrs. Carter told The Pacific Defender yesterday. "Nothing could be more absurd. The place was selected for a home for my family, and is obviously too small and too far away from town to be suitable for any such purpose.

"We moved out here because we felt we had a right to live here, as anyone else has, and are positively determined to remain at any cost."

Richard Deckard, cousin of J. L. Deckard, who came to the door to meet the mob shortly before the attack upon the Carter house, declared they are intent upon retaining occupancy of their house at No. 1238 East Fifty-eighth place.

"We are not the least bit bothered about them," he said. "We came here two months ago and have tried to live in harmony with all the neighbors. It doesn't matter how many come, we are going to stay."

GODFREY DENIES REPORT

"The statement in the 'Times' that we were about to open a rooming-house," George Godfrey, prominent heavyweight pugilist and brother of Mrs. Carter, declared, "is false and misleading.

"Here in this little five-room house we had planned to live alone without renting a single room. Of course, the statement can be taken as an attempt to suggest that we were about to create a nuisance."

Godfrey, who talks slowly and moves about as he talks, does not speak in the broken dialect, by the way, in which the "Times" has often put into his mouth.

The trouble occurred near Central avenue in the Florence dis-

trict, just below Slauson avenue, a neighborhood of lower middle-class white people. Four families of black people are living in the district.

The Deckards came to Los Angeles two years ago, and boast of having maintained a record for keeping the peace in their former residence at Terrell, Texas.

Two alert boys, a self-possessed mother who talks deliberately but to the point, and the father, J. L. Deckard, make up the family.

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Two alert boys, 10 and 12 years of age, an uncommonly intelligent daughter, a self-possessed mother who talks deliberately but to the point, and the father, J. L. Deckard, make up the family.

RACE HATE FLAMES IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 29. (By The Associated Negro Press)—Los Angeles, like Detroit, Cleveland and Staten Island, is increasingly becoming a show house of racial animosities and intolerance whose angry and violent expression may be witnessed weekly in clashes on street cars between whites and blacks, midnight attacks upon the home of residents, and acts of vandalism on property belonging to Negroes by white segregationists, it was reported today by the Pacific Coast correspondent for the Associated Negro Press.

Community associations are being formed among white people throughout the City of Angeles to restrict Negroes from moving into exclusive residential districts, and court action is commonly taken by the restriction associations to abate the inflow of Negroes into the residential districts.

"They shall not pass" seems to be the cry and slogan of the segregationists who will resort to any method, however violent, however unconstitutional, however incompatible with true Americanism and intelligent consideration for the rights and privileges of others, to check the inflow into residential districts, as its indicated by the following record, covering a period of four months, of increased violence and lawlessness anent the segregation movement, which has all the characteristics of a city-wide crusade:

Residential Segregation

On June 16, last, the Commonwealth Home Builders' Association filed suit against William R. McGhee, white, to restrain him from selling his property at 218 East Eighty-fifth street, to William R. Brown, a Negro.

On July 29, last, a community association of whites filed suit enjoining Mrs. Frances Henderson, a Negro woman, from occupying a house and lot at 938 East Forty-fifth street. Action was declared unconstitutional in Superior Court and Mrs. Henderson was given the right to live on the premises.

Acts of Violence

On August 29, last, Dr. Thomas E. Taggard, a white physician, was shot and wounded in an exclusive restaurant at 629 South Olive St., because he insisted upon Alfred B. Wilson, a white waiter, serving Miss Laura D. Watts, a Negro nurse of Dr. Taggard's invalid daughter.

On June 1, last, Police Judge Chambers fined Oscar Engrebtson, a white man, \$25 for disturbing the peace in the glee club before graduating from the University.

RACE TROUBLES FINALLY REACH PACIFIC COAST

Los Angeles Scene Of Latest

Outbreaks Between Black And White

SOUTHERNERS SEEK TO KEEP NEGROES OUT

Acts Of Violence Noted

Against Churches And Dwellings

Los Angeles, Cal., (A. N. P.)—Race troubles between black and whites have finally reached the Pacific coast from the South.

Hardly a week passes which is not marred by clashes between the races on street cars and in places of amusement.

Segregation

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On June 1, Police Judge Chambers fined Oscar Engrebtson, a white man, \$25, for disturbing the peace in connection with an attack upon James Miller because he refused to give up his seat to a white woman aboard a Watts-Los Angeles city bound street car.

Vandalism

On July 14, vandals entered St. John's Baptist Church, recently acquired from a white congregation, wrecked the pipe organ, broke up the community set, and left the building in disorder. No arrests were made.

On September 29, vandals tarred and feathered the palatial stucco bungalow residence of L. P. Grant, 2239 West Twenty-ninth street, while the family was out of town, and left a note ordering them to move. No arrests were made.

On October 9, a mob of 100 white men and women stormed the rooming house operated by Mrs. Roberta Carter at 1213 East Fifty-eighth Drive, threw a fusillade of bricks into windows, breaking up furniture, smashed windows and created widespread consternation.

Discrimination

On August 5, the Playground Commission of Los Angeles appointed by the Mayor, handed down a ruling barring Negroes from bathing in the municipal swimming pools on all but one-half day of the week. The ruling was not repealed despite a storm of protest and a mass of petitions to the Mayor and Playground Commission.

On July 16, A. Hockett of 1328 East Washington street, filed suit against Stanton Haynes, white proprietor of a restaurant, for refusing to serve him.

Pleasant Hill filed suit on the afternoon of the same day against the Stern Drug Store, white, 1280 South Western Avenue for refusing him service at the soda fountain.

LOS ANGELES CITIZENS DOWN SEGREGATION

Gigantic Mass Meetings, Sequel To Vandals' Attack On Colored Home. Urges Race Harmony

JUSTICE ONLY, DEMANDED

Laxity Of Law And Mob Violence Scored. Ku Klux Klan Accused And Resolution Drafted

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 21.—Harmony between the Negro and white people and a more intelligent understanding of the sociological problems confronting Los Angeles with its large Negro population, the keynote Sunday afternoon of a meeting of more than 600 colored citizens in the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighteenth and San

Julian streets. The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. H. H. Brown, president of the Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance, was called by that group and the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to consider the "growing menace of residential segregation."

In a series of addresses and in resolutions which were subsequently passed unanimously by the assembled congregation, the spirit of Americanism and loyalty to constitutional precepts was emphasized. The resolutions were drafted by a committee headed by Willis O. Taylor, local attorney, and will be presented to the Governor, the Mayor, the Chief of Police and other State and municipal authorities.

Segregation Views

Regarding segregation, it was resolved, that it be "recognized as an unvarying principle that any law-abiding citizen has the right to live upon his own premises in whatever locality such premises may be and that the matter of racial identity shall not determine the right of a person to occupy the property which he lawfully possesses."

The committee waited upon Sheriff Traeger regarding asserted action recently of several deputies who are asserted to have advised colored families to move when threatened with white mobs because they do not concede that the function of that office is to cause people to flee from their homes but rather to make arrests and prosecute the mob.

What was said to be a thrust at the Ku Klux Klan was embodied in the resolution which requested the Sheriff's office and police department to refuse to carry on the pay roll as officers men who belong to a secret organization whose "known purpose is to override the due processes of law and order in their own manner and after their own prejudices and to promote their own sinister, secret and un-American propaganda of religious bigotry and racial hatreds."

Ask Aid of Press

The resolutions also denounced the brutal beating recently of a colored woman by a colored officer and condemned the police board for "white-washing" the officer after convincing testimony had been given against him. They demanded that he be suspended. White and colored real estate dealers, whose sole purposes are agitation of the races for financial reward, were also flayed. A plea to the daily press was made that it be not "lax or indifferent in writing up the mob attacks for fear of implied impression of approval."

In his address Rev. A. P. Shaw, pastor of the Wesley Church, declared that the race prejudice in the

North and West is a much more dangerous form than that encountered in the South. Much of the misunderstanding toward the black race, Rev. Shaw said, is the result of ignorance and lack of knowledge on the part of the whites.

"The character of the Negroes on the Pacific Coast," he said, "measures up to the average of any other group. We have the same spirit of loyalty to the country and its Constitution, but we demand as Americans born in this country, equal rights with other nationalities. When we become nuisances in a community we want our white friends to deal with us according to the law relating to nuisances and not with mob violence."

Referring to segregation, Rev. Shaw told the assemblage that "whether it is legal for you to buy property according to law and you have the money, buy it and set up your home there." The wisest thing the Pacific Coast can do, in view of future development, he said, will be to make the section cosmopolitan rather than Caucasian.

Other speakers included Assemblyman F. M. Roberts, Dr. H. C. Hudson and Dr. J. A. Somerville.

SHOTGUNS HALT LOS ANGELES MOB

was sent to wait upon Mr. I. While several hundred whites raded the streets near his home, blowing horns, the spokesman of the committee told Mr. Hines: "This is your last night in this house. If you don't get out tonight, you'll get kicked out!" The mob meanwhile had ceased parading and gathered in front of the house.

Armed with shotguns, Mr. Hines and his son went to the front porch, faced the mob and then summoned police protection. There is no telephone in the Hines home. Mr. Hines walked to the Lincoln Heights station, reported the affair and brought two policemen back with him. The mob had scattered.

Mrs. Hines was so affected that she was removed to the home of another son. Attorney Willis O. Tyler was engaged by Mr. Hines to investigate the restrictive residence ordinance of this city. Unable to meet the expenses of a long-drawn lawsuit should one arise, Mr. Hines nevertheless says he is perfectly able to meet every advance of mob violence or physical force. He does not intend to be intimidated by any show of mob strength. Attorney Tyler has not found that the restrictive clause of the city ordinances affect Mr. Hines' right to his property.

SEGREGATION IS DENOUNCED IN LARGE MEETING

600 Attend Meeting of
Citizens

By MYRA PARKHURST

Asserting that the movement is being sponsored by "well organized propaganda and by overt acts of lawlessness," 600 black American residents of Los Angeles arose in united protest against residential segregation at a meeting called Sunday at Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Eighth and San Julian streets, by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance in cooperation with the local N. A. A. C. P.

Ways and means of creating more amicable relations between the two races and to take concerted action to guard against mob violence and vandalism, which, it was asserted, is cropping out in neighborhoods throughout the city were discussed at the meeting.

A plea to the police and municipal authorities to aid in the campaign was made, and resolutions were drawn up affirming the right of "any law-abiding citizen to live upon his own premises in whatever locality such premises may be."

Dr. A. P. Shaw, pastor of the Wesley church, was the principal speaker at the meeting. He compared the growth of segregation in the South with segregation on the Pacific Coast, declaring that race prejudice in the North and West is calculated to be viewed with more alarm in Los Angeles than in cities of the South.

LAUDS L. A. RESIDENTS

Dr. Shaw explained that ignorance is the cause of much of the present misunderstanding between the two races and lauded the character and loyalty of residents of the Pacific Coast and Los Angeles.

"The character of the Negroes on the Pacific Coast," he said, "measure up to the average of any other group. We have the same spirit of loyalty to the constitution, but we demand as Americans born in this country, equal rights with other nationalities."

"When we become nuisances in a community we want our white friends to deal with us according to the law relating to nuisances, and not with mob violence."

Catching the spirit of the occasion at the outset of his address, Dr. Shaw told the assemblage to assert their rights and defy the segregationists to intimidate them.

"Whenever it is legal for you to buy property according to law," he emphasized, "and you have the money, buy it and set up your home there."

He concluded with advice that the best thing the Pacific Coast can do, in the future, will be to make the section cosmopolitan rather than Caucasian.

COMMEND N. A. A. C. P.

Resolutions commending the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "its aggressive action toward the protection of the civil and social rights of colored people," and affirming the right of any citizen to live wherever he wishes were submitted by a committee consisting of Rev. T. L. Griffith, Rev. S.

M. Beane, J. C. Banks, and Willis O. Tyler, prominent Los Angeles attorney.

It was further resolved that a committee be sent to the Sheriff's office protesting asserted improper action of deputies who, it was affirmed, are advising black families to move out of white neighborhoods when threatened by mob violence.

The resolutions stated that it is the duty of the Sheriff and his deputies to protect threatened families and not proffer advice.

DENOUNCE POLICEMAN

Turning upon a new angle of the proposed campaign, the resolution denounced the action of Sergt. Randolph of the vice squad, Central station, for alleged brutality and maltreatment of a widow in making an investigation.

The resolutions further denounced the actions of all police and county officers in making arrests of persons who have not committed offences; and condemned the attitude of Los Angeles daily white newspapers in keeping aloft from true and accurate reports of mob attacks, asserting that many of the news articles lend "tacit but emphatic approval of mob violence."

A long series of other matters were considered in the resolutions, chief among which is the present discrimination at the municipal swimming pools.

ASSEMBLYMAN SPEAKS

Assemblyman F. M. Roberts, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Dr. J. A. Somerville, Dr. W. E. Miller and a number of others also addressed the assemblage.

Residents throughout the city who attended the meeting consider the action taken as a timely need for awakening black citizens of the city and county to the menace of the segregation and discrimination movement, and a fund to go towards the defense of the campaign was started as the meeting closed.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 27.—Ordered by a mob of whites to vacate his new \$3,200 home on the Alhambra border line, Richard Hines, with his son Cloebius, faced the jeering crowd with double-barrelled shotguns. The mob scattered.

Mr. Hines, a brick mason, for 20 years a resident of this city, moved into his newly-purchased home Saturday. Monday a noisy mass meeting was staged at the new home, six schoolhouse and a committee of lines.

JUDGE MUST DECIDE CASE INVOLVING BLACK MAN'S RIGHT TO BUY PROPERTY IN THE GOTHAM PARK TRACT DISTRICT

Are only white people wanted in the neighborhood of East Eighty-fifth and South Main streets?

That is the question that Superior Judge Hollzer's Court must answer when the case of the Commonwealth Home Builders' Association against William R. McGee and Stella P. McGee (white) comes before him for unbiased disposition tomorrow morning, June 26th, at 10 o'clock.

McGee and wife were delivered an injunction by Judge Shaw restraining them from selling, renting, or leasing to William H. Brown, a Black American citizen, the house and lot located at No. 218 East Eighty-fifth street, in the Gotham Tract district.

The injunction was issued upon the grounds that the Commonwealth Home Builders' Association may reserve the right to refuse to sell to any person of persons other than white or Caucasian because the association has embodied in its articles of incorporation under the State of California a clause expressly designating that Black Americans are not wanted in the Gotham Tract district. This is really the crux of the whole matter.

A crowded court room of interested spectators are expected to be present to hear the decision that Judge Hollzer will render in this case.

BERKELEY CAL GAZETTE
MARCH 19, 1925
TO DISCUSS NEGRO
SITUATION TONIGHT

A meeting of property owners in the vicinity of King street in South Berkeley has been called for this evening in Lorin hall, when it will be decided what action should be taken to prevent negroes from residing in that section.

The property owners were organized last week with C. O. Schnoor, South Berkeley realtor, as temporary chairman, when the dwelling at 3246 King street was purchased by F. L. Lewis, negro. The property owners of the district claim no connection with the recent setting of the house on fire and painting it red, and express themselves as desirous of approaching the situation peacefully.

WHITES RESENT ACTION OF BROWN IN PROPERTY ROW

The case of William E. Brown and William and Stella McGee, (white), cited to appear in Judge Hollzer's court on last Tuesday at the instance of the Commonwealth Home Builders Association in an attempt by the last named corporation to enjoin the McGees from selling the property at No. 218 East Main street to William E. Brown was heard in the chambers of Judge Shaw to whose court room it was assigned by the presiding judge of that department, Judge Holzer.

Judge Shaw issued an injunction enjoining Brown from occupying the premises at No. 218 East Main street and compelled the Home Builders As-

sociation to post a bond of \$1,000 to protect Brown against any loss in the transaction.

Mr. Brown was represented by attorney M. H. Broyles, who made a splendid fight for the rights of his client. Mr. Broyles, on hearing the verdict as handed down by Judge Shaw, turned and congratulated Mr. Weller on his victory, at the same time informing him that Mr. Brown was not the owner of the property having disposed of it a few days previous to another party.

SEGREGATION GROWS BITTER IN CALIFORNIA

Whites Drive Negro Family
Out Of Newly Purchased
Home. Second Occurrence
Within A Week.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Apr. 8—The latest development in the neighborhood segregation oppression that the Negroes of this city have been undergoing, occurred last week when Mrs. Lola Turner, who is now residing at 1350 1/2 East 43rd St., was forced to leave her newly purchased home at Graham Station, a little settlement in the suburbs.

Told to Leave

Mrs. Turner, who is a well known respectable colored resident of this city, purchased the property at Graham Station under the specifications that there was no objection to Negro dwellers in the section and with her sister, and nephew, moved into the new quarters. She was only at the place for a few days, when she was visited by a group of whites. Orders were left that Negroes were not desired in the community, and that Mrs. Turner should vacate her property as soon as possible.

Refused to Go

Mrs. Turner saw no need for breaking up her comfortable new home which she had sacrificed so much to gain and paid no heed to what she considered a braggadocious threat. But last week the little Negro home was visited by a self-appointed committee of white ruffians, who came to break the courageous spirit of the woman who had dared defy their orders.

Threaten Violence

They entered her home boldly and demanded that she either rent or

sell her property to whites as soon as possible, which she bravely resented, saying that the men had no right to organize purposely to drive her from her home. The men are thereupon quoted as having declared that "Graham would not tolerate the presence of any colored people," and that "if Mrs. Turner remained there would be serious trouble." Mrs. Turner, for fear of the safety of the life of herself and relatives, left her home the following day, and went to her present address on East 43rd street. She proceeded to secure the services of a prominent attorney to investigate the circumstances of the case, in view of filing a suit against the ousters.

Los Angeles Woman Sues Mob Leader for \$10,000

Los Angeles, Calif., April 17—A suit for \$10,000 was filed here by Mrs. Lola Alexander Turner of Graham Station, Calif., through her attorney, Sylvester Isonberg, against the leaders of a committee, who called upon her and caused her to move from her home.



Mrs. Lola Turner

Mrs. Turner stated to a Defender representative, "The district attorney of Los Angeles county is making a thorough investigation of the attempt to intimidate me by driving us from our home. I will give him plenty of evidence for conviction. While I have brought suit for damages against the leader of the mob and others and allow the criminal side of the case to remain in the hands of the district attorney." Mrs. Turner came to Los Angeles 15 years ago from Texarkana, Ark. She accumulated enough money to purchase several pieces of real estate. She is now residing at 1350 1/2 E. 43d St., this city, which she purchased before she decided to live at Graham Station, where she thought it would be better for her small nieces and nephews who live with her.

Mrs. Anna Schepeit (white), who sold the Graham Station property to Mrs. Turner, has taken up her residence in Los Angeles not far from Mrs. Turner's present residence. Mrs. Schepeit states that her rights have been hampered by the actions of the mob and will take action against the instigators.

Several organizations of which Mrs. Turner is a member have shown a willingness to assist her. It is reported that the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will assist her and several others having similar claims for justice.

DRAWING COLOR IN 'LOS' CAUSES RIOT AND FIRE

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Recently a big crowd of "angels" started a nice little race riot in this city. And the reason for it was that a white man sold a house and lot to a human being of color by the name Alexander, said to be boss among his own people. This happened in spite of the fact that Mr. Alexander had not moved into the house—and never intended to do so. The former owner—after having sold the property, rented the house and lived there with his family. Therefore in the case the man of a "superior" race got the worst of it. He was roughly handled, furniture thrown into the street, police, and all that. So we no longer have a trinity of perils here, Red, yellow and black, but also a trinity of K's.

Blames K. K. K. and Barbers

The Doran street school in Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, took fire 5 times inside of a few days. Now a man of color, Jesse Riley, is said to have "confessed" under a grilling (third degree) of the police. He did it in revenge, according to the report, because several barber shops had drawn the color line and refused to cut his hair, adding that he believed the K. K. K. was behind the action of the barbers. Riley is charged with arson.

N. Y. PRONK HOME NEWS
JULY 13, 1925

Chicago Colored Dentist Narrowly Escapes Death

San Francisco.—Dr. V. W. Orviss, colored dentist, who was recently the object of threats because he refused to move out of the fashionable Rockridge district of Oakland, narrowly escaped death when a stick of dynamite with lighted fuse attached, was hurled upon the lawn of his home.

Only the fact that the fuse was extinguished as the improvised bomb struck the ground, prevented it from exploding and seriously injuring or killing Orviss, who was in the front part of the house at the time.

Two months ago, upon returning home one night, the dentist found a bundle on his front porch containing Ku Klux Klan regalia, and a quantity of tar and feathers.

Appended to the bundle was a note bearing the words: "Get out!"

A month later he found a note fastened to his front door with a dagger. It said: "You have thirty days to get out."

PARTIALLY WRECKED



—Townsend Photo.

BOTH WINDOWS BROKEN.—Late Friday night a mob, estimated at 100 white men and women, drove up in front of No. 1213 East Fifty-eighth drive, home of Mrs. Roberta Carter, sister of George Godfrey, sensational heavy-weight pugilist, and started hurling stones and flower pots, breaking out both front windows of the house and one window in the rear. Photo shows house with windows on either side of porch completely shattered.

Mob Attacks Godfrey's Home

(A. N. P.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 24—A mob of white residents, angered by what they considered the Negro invasion of their residential district, stormed the home of Geo. Godfrey, prize-fighter who once acted as Jack Dempsey's sparring partner, Friday night, and smashed up windows and furniture. Police finally drove the marauders away. Godfrey was not at home. It is said that the mob's action was not directed personally against the heavyweight. He is a good spender and is well thought of within the sporting fraternity out here.

NO BOXER'S HOME STORMED BY A MOB

10-11-25
Encroachment on White Residence District Resented

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10.—(AP)—A mob of white residents stormed the Los Angeles home of George Godfrey, negro boxer of Philadelphia, last night. They were driven away after they had smashed windows and destroyed furniture. Godfrey and other occupants were not at home.

The mob's rage apparently was not directed at Godfrey personally, but against what residents declared was negro encroachment on a white residence district.

HOTEL FOR NEGROES WRECKED BY MOB IN LOS ANGELES

Angry Mob Hurls Stones at Negro Inn—White Residents Object to Encroachment of Negroes Into Sacred Territory —Police Halt Further Violence

From the Los Angeles Times

A crowd said to have contained 100 men and women in twenty-five automobiles last night stormed a place about to be opened as a colored rooming house at 1213 East Fifty-eighth Drive and, hurling stones, flower pots and sewer pipe, smashed windows and broke furniture in the place. Fearing further violence, the sheriff's office left an automobile full of armed guards to patrol the district throughout the night.

Before going to the rooming house the crowd stopped at the near-by home of J. L. Deckard, colored, 1238 East Fifty-eighth place, and when Richard Deckard, a cousin of J. L. Deckard, came to the door in response to knocks he was told to "get out before morning or we'll move you out."

The crowd then left, and while it was stoning the Fifty-eighth Drive house Deckard called the Sheriff's office, which rushed deputies to the scene. They and two cars of police from the Seventy-seventh street police station searched the district but found no trace of the disturbing visitors.

The rooming house was to have been opened by Mrs. Roberta Carter, a colored woman, and one of its principal guests was to have been George Godfrey, the pugilist, according to the deputies.

Deckard told the deputies that he moved into the district about three months ago and that two days after he moved in his porch was painted red and a notice, "Move and move right away" was painted on it. The threat was signed "K. K. K." Deckard re-

ported this and several other similar threats and painting of the house, he told the deputies, but police were unable to find the culprits.

The trouble occurred below Slauson avenue, near Central avenue, just outside the city and in the Florence district. Residents in the neighborhood have been objecting, the deputies said, to encroachment of colored persons into the territory south of Slauson avenue. Deckard moved into the trouble zone and then came the arrangements of Mrs. Carter to open the colored rooming house.

Deputy Sheriffs Pennywright, Slough, Burke and Rohn answered the call to the sheriff's office. Captain of Detectives George Smith sent the Seventy-seventh street police to assist the deputies. Captain Harrod of the sheriff's office commanded the patrol that remained in the district throughout the night.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 10, 1925

Los Angeles Mob Storms Home of Negro Boxer

LOS ANGELES, Saturday (A. P.).—A mob of indignant white residents stormed the Los Angeles home of George Godfrey, negro boxer, of Philadelphia, last night. They were driven away after they had smashed windows and destroyed furniture. Godfrey and other occupants were not at home.

The mob's rage apparently was not directed at Godfrey personally, but against what residents declared was negro encroachment on a white residence district.

Segregation - 1925.

Colorado.

DENVER COLO. POST

JUNE 25, 1925

NEGRO SEGREGATION ASSAILED AS DEFIANCE OF CONSTITUTION

Rights of No Race Will Be Safe if Supreme Court Veto Continues to Be Flouted, Speaker Tells Denver Convention.

(By GILBERT COSULICH.)

Determined to outlaw the supreme court of the United States, advocates of segregation of whites and Negroes are combining to deny the black man, and ultimately the white man, the right of contract and residence.

That was the charge against the proponents of separation of the races in residential districts, hurled Thursday by Neval H. Thomas of the Dunbar High school, Washington, D. C., at the first business meeting of the sixteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thomas is president of the Washington branch and a member of the board of directors of the association.

"Segregation wars on the letter and spirit of the United States constitution and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments," declared Professor Thomas. "A distinguished American educator has well said that it is a spurious patriotism which reveres the constitution only in spots. The lawless spirit which the violation of the three amendments has engendered has made it impossible to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE IMPERILED.

"Segregation, born of prejudice and hatred, has made such inroads on our social system that it menaces the Negro's contractual and property rights. Moorfield Storey, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and once secretary to Senator Charles Sumner,



REPRESENTATIVE L. C. DYER.

now one of the greatest lawyers in America, obtained a unanimous opinion from the United States supreme court in the famous Louisville case of 1917, denying the right of any city or state to restrict colored people to any street or residential district. Since then the segregation spirit, determined to outlaw our supreme tribunal has invented agreements among private individuals to combine and deny the Negro, and ultimately deny groups of white men the right of contract and

residence.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People now has this case before the United States supreme court, and on its outcome depends much of the Negro's future in America. We oppose segregation not only in the interest of black men but in the interest of white as well. For with one mind beyond the protection of the law, all men will ultimately fail of its protection."

Addressing the Thursday morning session, Herbert J. Selgmann, the association's director of publicity and author of "The Negro Faces America," declared a great improvement in newspaper treatment of race relations had developed in the last fifteen years.

"In the last fifteen years," Selgmann said, "during which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been at work, a noticeable improvement has taken place in the attitude of the press toward the problems of race relations. Where editors once condoned lynching, no voice is now raised in extenuation of that crime, even in the communities where it is most frequently committed."

NEGRO'S CASE BEING HEARD.

"Thruout the country, in newspapers and magazines, subjects that were once taboo now receive full discussion. Tho there is still much misrepresentation, tho there are still many unfair attacks on colored people, yet the Negro's case is being heard. He is being given, increasingly, the opportunity to state his own case, not only as controversialist, but as artist, as writer and as poet."

A message from President Coolidge was the feature of the opening mass meeting of the conference, held Wednesday night at the Zion Baptist church at Ogden street and Twenty-fourth avenue, where most of the sessions of the annual gathering are being held.

The text of the message, which was addressed to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, follows:

"My dear Mr. Johnson:

"I have your request for a message of greeting to the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held in Denver, the last week of the present month.

"The request is one with which it is a pleasure to comply, because of my strong conviction that this organization has had an important part in bringing about the manifest advancement in the fortunes of the colored people which has taken place in recent years. The evidences of that advancement are so numerous that a mere recital of them would require a volum-

inous document. Many factors have contributed to bringing about this change for the better, and I join in your own feeling of confidence that the improvement will continue under the wise leadership of the real friends of the colored race, and because of the sincere efforts of the colored people themselves in accomplishing the results which they so earnestly desire.

"Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CALVIN COOLIDGE."

STAPLETON GIVES ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Charles Edward Russell of New York delivered an address in which he urged social equality for Negroes. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Stapleton, George W. Gross, president of the Denver branch of the association, and Mrs. Gertie N. Ross of the Federated Women's Clubs of Colorado.

A message of welcome from United States Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, now in Europe, was read.

Representative Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri, author of the widely-known Dyer act punishing the theft of automobiles in interstate commerce and proponent of federal antilynching bill, will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held in the Zion church Thursday night.

The rest of Thursday night's program follows:

Dr. C. E. Terry, Denver, presiding.

7:45-8:15—Musical program.

Community Singing—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Vocal Selection—Miss Alice Cleora

Reeves, Boulder, Colo.

Selection—Chorus (50 voices) Pueblo

Community club.

Piano Selection—Miss Cora Alexander,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. James E. Smith, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Invocation—The Rev. Robert L. Bradby,

Detroit.

"Lift Every Voice and Sing"—Audience.

Address—The Rev. A. Wayman Ward,

Denver, Colo.

Address—Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary

National Consumers league, New York city;

director N. A. A. C. P.

Address—Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock,

Ark.

Benediction—The Rev. H. T. S. Johnson.

**Segregation Sought
For Denver People**
DENVER, Col., Oct. 8—Steps toward the segregation of Negro residents of the city park area by specifying in a filed abstract of title that property cannot be sold to Negroes, were taken at a joint meeting of the city improvement associations here last week.

Segregation - 1925

RESIDENTIAL RESTRICTIONS GROW ACUTE

Whites Cause Trouble in Many Cities

Washington, D. C.—An acute situation has resulted from the fact that a certain class of whites object to our people moving into respectable districts in various large cities, according to a report by the housing commission of the Federal Council of Churches.

Removal of Race families from the alleys and congested districts into those of a more wholesome atmosphere has brought much opposition from their white neighbors, the report states. The opposition sometimes takes on serious proportions and the houses newly occupied are bombed or otherwise attacked and their tenants molested.

One of the most surprising incidents in the record is of a white congregation singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" marching to the home of a highly educated Negro, who was engaged in important educational work. The leader handed the owner of the home a written demand that he leave the neighborhood and waited for his reply. The owner said he would remain where he was. The crowd left, but special police protection was needed for some time before the family felt safe in their home.

TENANTS SEEK WHOLESOME ATMOSPHERE

Explanation of the situation is made in the report to the effect that the Race people do not move into white neighborhoods because they wish to be with white people, but because they wish to have wholesome atmospheres in which to live and favorable environments for the development of their children. An appeal is also made to the churches to aid in a nation-wide crusade against constantly increasing attacks brought on by prejudiced whites.

A part of the introduction to the report is as follows:

"It has frequently happened, however, that Negro residents have not been permitted to remain unmolested

in their own homes even though they kept their property in superior condition and otherwise conducted themselves with entire propriety. Hoodlums have been permitted to break windows and to destroy flowers and shrubbery.

Houses have been bombed. Concerted action on the part of supposedly respectable citizens in the way of anonymous warnings of calamities unless the property was vacated, actual physical attacks on members of the family, and destruction of property by fire or other means, threatened or carried out, are measures that have been used to force Colored people from homes in neighborhoods where living conditions are desirable.

"Court action has been resorted to. Decision by the United States supreme court has made impossible restriction by ordinance of the residence privilege of any part of the population, but groups of property holders have entered into voluntary agreements to exclude Negro residents from property owned or controlled by them and have brought pressure to bear on neighbors to force them to join in so excluding Negroes. A suit to make impossible this method of abrogating the constitutional right of citizens is now pending before the supreme court of the United States.

ONLY VICE AREAS AVAILABLE IN MANY CITIES

"Frequently the only houses available for Colored tenants have been in districts infested with vice or other low moral standards in spite of the desire of the Colored people to provide decent surroundings for their children. Almost always the areas to which they are expected to confine their residence are those least adequately provided with street paving, sewage and garbage disposal and other sanitary provisions and fire and police protection.

"In many cases no adequate housing legislation has been enacted. In other cases existing legislation does not afford Colored tenants the protection it gives to others because it is not enforced for their benefit. Efficient enforcement requires an adequate staff for inspection. Inefficient enforcement is sometimes due to lack of and sometimes to unequal distribution of inspection service and sometimes to failure to enforce the regulations for other reasons.

"In addition to difficulties due to prejudice the economic limitations of the Colored citizens still further restrict their choice of dwellings. As a result of these conditions at a time when there is a shortage of houses the situation of the Negro population, especially in the cities, is most acute. Negroes have repeatedly explained that the efforts of Colored families to move to 'white neighborhoods' are not due to the fact that they wish to associate with the white people as such but rather to the fact that usually the only decent housing conditions are in such neighborhoods."

D.C.

CURTIS SEGREGATION CASE

With an eminent staff of counsel, comprised of such nationally famous barristers as Moorfield Storey, James A. Cobb, William H. Lewis, Arthur B. Spingarn, Louis Marshall, et al, the Curtis vs. Buckley case comes on this month for decision by U. S. Supreme Court Justice William H. Taft and his associates. The case turns upon the question of whether or not property-owners may covenant among themselves for the exclusion, because of race or color, of bona fide prospective purchasers. In other words, the decision will either permit or deny the creation of segregated districts for Negroes in American cities. The "joker" in the case, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, lies in the fact that while real estate interests of the city, in one breath, attack the one life of district of Columbia Negroes, in one particular instance endeavoring to bring about a closing of the alleys, in which, they asserted, Negro people reside in overflowing number to the menace and jeopardy of health and sanitation; in another breath, as Negroes, one after another, have moved into so-called exclusive neighborhoods, the desperate whites have by fair means and foul attempted to stop the black stream of increasing civilization and ambition.

In the language of the law, we are unable to see such a restraint upon the alienation of property as was contemplated by the agreement which was invoked to exclude Curtis can be upheld as a covenant which runs with the land. Nor can we understand how there could be such a unity of interest among separate property-owners, white, black, or green to stop the freedom and liberty of the right to purchase, for appropriate consideration, any homestead in the land. If the rule against perpetuities ever meant anything, now is the time to prove it. And finally, we would like to ask just what is the consideration for such an agreement as is set up by the white covenantors.. Goor or Moral? Frankly, we cannot see any good consideration, patent or latent, in the transaction.

At any rate, we have an abiding faith in the Curtis counsel, and even more so, in the body over which Chief Justice Taft presides. We cannot believe that the tribunal which found so justly in the Strauder and Neal cases will take any other view than the Constitutional civil rights of liberty and freedom are far more than a technically-worded scrap of paper, which, beneath its legal veneer, attempts to create a peculiar and unconstitutional penalty upon a people for having strains of slavery blood flowing through their veins, and a pigment which though now or varied types and tints, once had black as its base.

Segregation Case To U. S. Supreme Court Jan. 5 or 6

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21 — James A. Cobb, member of the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reports that the Washington Segregation Case will be heard in the United States Supreme Court on approximately the same day that the second trial began in Detroit. Mr. Cobb has received a letter from William R. Stansbury, Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court in which Mr. Stansbury writes: "I write you in the case of Corigan vs. Buckley, No. 104, of the October Term, 1925, is on the day call for Monday, January 4th, and will probably be reached Tuesday or Wednesday, January 5th or 6th."

Moorfield Storey of Boston, President of the N. A. A. C. P. and Louis Marshall, member of the Board of Directors, and Arthur B. Spingarn, Vice-president of the N. A. A. C. P., will go to Washington to argue the case together with Mr. Cobb.

SUPREME COURT WILL PASS ON SEGREGATION OF NEGROES

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 1, 1925

Right of Colored People to Dwell Where They Will Is to Be Settled by Highest Tribunal

WITHIN a few days the United States Supreme Court will hear argument in a case which will affect the residential status of colored people and all minority groups throughout the United States. The decision rendered will either make possible or outlaw the creation of a segregated district for negroes in American cities.

This case, Irene Hand Corrigan and Helen Curtis vs. John J. Buckley, bids fair to become one of the classic and definitive Supreme Court actions, inasmuch as similar cases throughout the country are held in abeyance until decision is rendered.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is represented by one of its directors, Louis Marshall of New York, who will make the argument before the Supreme Court. The association reports acute segregation contests in about twenty large American cities, one of the most dramatic being in Detroit, where Clarence Darrow has been retained to defend eleven negroes charged with murder for shooting into a mob that sought to oust them from their home.

The Test Case.

The case to come before the Supreme Court arises out of an agreement among thirty white property owners of Washington, D. C., who agreed among themselves never to sell their property to any person of negro race or blood, the covenant to run with the land and bind the heirs and assigns of the persons making the agreement.

One of the parties to the agreement, Mrs. Irene Hand Corrigan, found it necessary to raise money and sold her house to a colored woman, Mrs. Helen Curtis. When objection was made to the sale, Mrs. Corrigan offered the land to the white property owners at the price agreed upon with Mrs. Curtis, but none of the white persons would buy at that price. Thereupon Mrs. Corrigan proceeded with the sale to Mrs. Curtis.

On the basis of the agreement entered into by the white property owners, they sought to enjoin Mrs. Corrigan from selling and Mrs. Curtis from taking possession of the house. This injunction was issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and was sustained by the Court of Appeals.

In general, the line of attack in

behalf of the negroes rests on a decision handed down in 1917 by the Supreme Court in the so-called Louisville Segregation Case. Here it was held that segregation by law or municipal ordinance was unconstitutional. It will be contended that the attempt by individual white property owners to affect by agreement among themselves, and to enforce through court action, what is illegal when it is attempted to be accomplished by legislation, constitutes an evasion of the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in 1917.

The 1917 case was argued by Moorfield Storey, former President of the American Bar Association and now President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will be associated with Mr. Marshall in the present case, as will Arthur B. Spingarn and Herbert K. Stockton of New York, James A. Cobb, Henry E. Davis, former United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and James P. Schick, all of Washington, and William H. Lewis of Boston, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Similar cases have arisen in other large cities. Recently a St. Louis court, basing its action upon that of the lower courts in the present case, has affirmed the right of white property owners to agree among themselves not to sell their property to negroes and to enforce such an agreement at law.

RACIAL REST FRICTION IS STUDIED BY WASHINGTON WHITES.

(Preston News Service.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Harry K. Murphy, Jesse W. Morgan and Henry Gilligan, who were appointed by a committee to see what the North Capitol Citizens' Association could do to aid in the legal battle now pending in the United States Supreme Court on the Buckley-Curtis case, made a report Monday night at the regular monthly meeting of the Association in the United Brethren Church. It was learned that the committee was continued and instructed to make as exhaustive effort as possible to win the battle.

The case developed when one of the property owners in the 1700 block on S street is alleged to have violated a covenant made by the property owners of that block, which forbade any owner to sell property to a Negro. Various Negro organizations took up the fight which was decided against them in the District of Columbia Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. The case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Neval H. Thomas is president, and some other Negro organizations here have joined in the fight.

Segregation - 1925.

WHAT SHALL BE THE LIMITS OF SEGREGATION?

Protests, not only in Washington, but in many of the States, are being made, and justly so, against the proposed jim-crow bathing beach for the Negro population of the District of Columbia. Those of the Race who can see beyond their noses, those who have not a selfish love, but a love for future generations, can see the sinister means by which the whites attempt to perpetuate the institution of segregation. They can see that, if the Negro continues the practice of meekly accepting varied forms of segregation, it will, in a few generations, be figuratively easy to set Washington, D.C., into any part of South Carolina without adjustment or friction. There will be no difference in the relationship of the two races here from that in South Carolina, Georgia or Mississippi. *Washington Tribune 1-17-25*

The Negro in Washington is segregated in the churches, the educational system, the theatres, the departments of government, on the public play grounds, the golf links, et cetera, and is to be segregated, unless sufficient pressure is brought to bear to the contrary, in bathing facilities, residential allocation and what not.

The Washington *Tribune* takes a firm stand against segregation in all phases be they open or secret. It calls upon all broad-minded, unselfish, race loving citizens and all organizations of Washington, and elsewhere, to co-operate with it in fighting to a finish the monster segregation. There must be unity of purpose if this monster is to lie prostrate. The Race must be alert, full of vision, possessed with a keen perception and a determination to fight, untiringly and incessantly, against segregation at the least provocation. Only by so doing can it be hoped that future generations may not feel the sting of this practice which always carries with economic loss as well as degradation.

SEGREGATION- ISTS MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

ADAMS STREET REPRESENTATIVES ONLY ONES TO REPORT 100 PER CENT BLOCK IN SIGNING "WHITE COVENANT"

North Capitol Citizen Scores Owners Who Refuse to Sign

According to announcement made last week, the only representatives in the North Capitol Citizen, official to report of a neighborhood for or against the segregationists of their block. *Washington Tribune* Bloomingdale, for last week, the in speaking editorially, the North executive committee of the Blooming-Capitol Citizen says: "If all the residents in a block sign the compact making slow progress in getting the remedy becomes 100 per cent owners to sign the "White Covenant" effective. Unfortunately, the refusal which is to keep from Bloomingdale of one owner to sign nullifies the colored citizens. *1-26-25* rest of the signatures."

At the meeting of the executive committee, which met last Monday night, the Adams Street representa-

D.C.

CANNOT LIVE IN HIS OWN HOUSE SAYS D. C. COURT

Whites In Neighborhood of
Serenio Ivy Secure Injunction
Against Her

RESTRICTION IN DEED

Document States Colored People
Should Never Lease or
Occupy It

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Justice A. A. Hoehling has issued a temporary injunction restraining Serenio S. Ivy, a colored man, from occupying No. 40 Randolph place, northwest, or from leasing, renting or conveying this property to another colored person.

An injunction was first issued prohibiting Mrs. Minnie E. Torrey from conveying this property to a colored person. It was later discovered that she had conveyed the property before the court had issued the injunction and had moved out. The bill of complaint was then amended and Mr. Ivy made a defendant, and enjoined from moving into the property pending final determination of the suit.

In Bloomingdale Section

This property is in the Bloomingdale section, which is the center of agitation against Negroes purchasing or occupying property in certain residential sections. The action to prohibit colored persons from buying or occupying property in this section is based upon an alleged covenant appearing in the deeds, which is as follows:

"Subject to the covenant that said lot shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred or conveyed unto any Negro or colored person under penalty of Two Thousand Dollars which shall be a lien against said lot."

Who Whites Are

The persons bringing this suit are Daisy B. Wolfes, 30 Randolph Place, northwest; Erna M. Bibb, 52 Randolph Place, northwest; Charles J. and Martha S. Oren, 47 Randolph Place, northwest; James L. and Alice V. Mann, 43 Randolph Place, northwest, and Francis J. P. and Anna Frances Cleary, 45 Randolph Place, northwest.

WASHINGTON SEGREGATIONISTS WAGING BIG CAMPAIGN TO ORGANIZE ENTIRE COUNTRY

Washington, D. C., March 2 (N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)—White property owners of Washington, D. C., whose private segregation agreements are to be brought before the Supreme Court this April by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are attempting to organize the entire N. A. A. C. P. Capital, so that colored people will be unable to buy or occupy property in any of the districts assigned to them.

The segregation advocates are publishing their own daily newspaper, called "The North Capitol Citizen," which gives daily reports of the extension of the segregation movement. One of its recent issues, which has come to the offices of the N. A. A. C. P., reports that for the first time in the history of the District of Columbia, all the 38 white property owners in a square, had placed on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds an indenture prohibiting the sale of any of the property to any Negro or colored person for the next 21 years. *3-3-25*

The same issue of the North Capitol Citizen reports that organization of the segregation forces by blocks on a city wide basis is proceeding and the news is headed by such lines as the following: "Randolph Place Doing Great Work," "S Street Continues to Get Results," "Adams Street Not To Be Outdone," "Other Streets Also Busy."

Cases involving the sale of property to colored people are being vigorously pushed by the white property owners, and it is reported that Justice Hoehling has fixed March 10, as the date for commencing the trial of a case involving the sale of land at 69 Seaton Place, N. W., where fraud has been charged.

James A. Cobb, attorney for the N. A. A. C. P. in the segregation case coming before the U. S. Supreme Court, reports that the white segregationists of Washington are closely watching all the movements of the N. A. A. C. P. and are publishing in the North Capitol Citizen accounts of what the N. A. A. C. P. is doing in opposition to their movement.

Commenting on this report James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"This movement in Washington has all the earmarks of a crusade. Here we have a fanatical segregation organization which has for its purpose the pledging of white people of the whole city of Washington, block by block and street by street to enter into agreement not to sell property to Negroes."

"This movement is a menace which apparently the colored people of the

country have not yet fully realized, nor are they fully aroused to its dangers. If this movement succeeds in Washington, it will be put in motion in cities all over the country. The N. A. A. C. P., as is stated above, is fighting this matter through the U. S. Supreme Court. Members and friends of the Association should bear in mind that we are not contesting the right of white property owners to agree not to sell their property to Negroes, but we are contesting their right to invoke the powers of the State and the government to enforce such an agreement upon any signer who wishes to break it and to sell his property to whomsoever he chooses. This is the crux of the case we now have in the Supreme Court. We appeal to colored people in their own interest to help us in this fight."

OPINION GIVEN BY JUSTICE WHO WROTE CURTIS CASE DECISION

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again upheld residential segregation here when it handed down a decision Monday holding valid a covenant among property owners not to sell to Negroes.

Curtis' Case Controlling

The opinion was rendered by Associate Justice Van Orsdel, who also wrote the opinion in the Curtis case, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court adhered to its decision in the Curtis case. *Washington Tribune*

The decision upheld a temporary injunction secured in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Daisy B. Wolfes, Erna M. Bibb, Charles J. Oren and other property owners in the Bloomingdale section against Minnie E. Torrey and Serenio S. Ivy. *3-6-25*

The property in question is located in Randolph Place, Northwest. It was owned by Mrs. Torrey, who sold it to Mr. Ivy, a colored person, and executed a deed, which was recorded before the filing of the suit for an injunction.

All the deeds to this property from the original owners contained the following restriction:

"Subject to the covenant that said lots shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred, or conveyed unto any Negro or colored person under a penalty of two thousand dollars, which shall be a lien against said lot."

From a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issuing a temporary injunction, Mrs. Torrey and Mr. Ivy appealed.

Court's Opinion

The court in its opinion said:

"The case turns wholly upon the validity of the covenant in the deed and the right of the plaintiffs to have it enforced in a Court of Equity. It is apparent that each of the parties to this action, plaintiffs as well as the defendant Torrey, when they purchased their homes, subjected themselves to the restrictive covenant, not only for their own protection, but upon the assurance that a similar restriction would rest upon all other property embraced in the Middaugh and Shannon Development on Randolph Place.

Cites Curtis Case

"Nor is the contention of appellants that the covenant in question cannot be enforced in equity sound. 'Equity enforces contracts and covenants in regard to property entered into between prior grantors and grantees, in regard to the use of the property, especially if common property or property descending from a common source, against subsequent owners affected with actual or constructive notice of such contracts and covenants.' Trudeau v. Field, 69 Vt. 446, 450. This principal was sustained by this Court in the recent case of Corrigan, et al. v. Buckley, (the Curtis case) 299 Fed. 899. In that case it was ruled that the constitutional right of a Negro to acquire, own and occupy property does not imply the constitutional power to compel sale and conveyance to him of any particular private property. The citizen, whether he be black or white, may refuse to sell his property, or he

may sell it under such lawful restrictions as he may see fit to impose. This right of placing restrictions upon the use of property is available alike

APPEALS COURT UPHOLDS RACIAL RESTRICTION ON PROPERTY

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Agreements among white property owners to restrict the sale or rental of property in their respective localities to white persons only, to the debarment of prospective Negro renters or purchasers, were held to be valid, last week by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. A restraining order issued in the District Court against Minnie E. Torrey, white, to prevent the sale of the premises at 40 Randolph Place, N. W., to colored persons was upheld. Eight white owners of property in the Randolph Place vicinity were plaintiffs in the case.

RACE JOINS NEW COUNCIL WITHOUT RATIFICATION

Several Associations are Making Fight for Residential Segregation

The proposed Citizens' Advisory Council of the District of Columbia, which was suggested by Commissioner Bell, will have a smaller representation than any other of officially recognized civic body. According to an announcement made by Jesse C. Suter, in whose hands the whole matter has been placed, there will be seven white representatives and only two colored. This representation is much unlike the School Board, a body created by law in which there are three colored and six whites. So far as The Tribune has been able to find out, the colored federation had a very minor, if any part at all, in shaping the plans for this new organization. Not any of the citizens' organizations have stated as to whether

er they desired to take part in such an organization. However, Mr. G. H. Richardson, president of the colored federation, has issued a request that each association call a special meeting for the purpose of nominating their candidate so that a final election can be held as soon as possible.

Many of the organizations do not know just what the real function of this body will be. The hostility of many of the white civic associations to the rights of Negroes has caused the colored associations to be rather dubious about joining without knowing fully where they stand.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations of which Jesse C. Suter is president, refused to permit the colored associations to join the federation. Many of the white bodies have gone on record for residential segregation, in fact when the Stanton Park Citizens' Association met this week to approve the advisory council, they appointed a committee to formulate plans to prevent Negroes from buying property in that section.

With representatives from such associations on the advisory board, it can readily be seen as to what their action will be.

Several of the associations will meet next week to nominate their candidates.

Court Sustains

The Color Line

Washington, D. C., June 10. (A. N. P.)—The right of white property owners in the Bloomingdale district of this city to keep out colored citizens, under the covenants contained in the deeds to all the property in the block, by enjoining any such owners as seek to sell to colored persons, was sustained this week in the District Court of Appeals.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION UPHELD IN D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The court of appeals of the District of Columbia again upheld residential segregation here when it handed down a decision today holding valid a covenant among property owners not to sell to colored buyers. The opinion was rendered by Justice W. Van Orsdel who also wrote the opinion in the Curtis case, which is being appealed before the Supreme Court of the United States. The court adhered to its decision in the Curtis case, citing it in connection with the new segregation case.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER

There is an old proverb which avers that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The Court of Appeals, Monday, held valid agreements among white property owners to restrict the sale or rental of property in their respective localities to white persons only. This also applies to restrictive agreements to sell or rent to colored people only, by colored people, or by white people. Incidentally, a recent court decision has declared Chinese and Japanese colored people, which is applesauce for the outbreak in Shanghai.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has a case pending in the Supreme Court to the effect that restrictive agreements based on color are contrary to public policy. But public policy of many years standing has favored restrictions on alienation of land, provided they do not run for too long a period. A contract to restrict land for rental or sale among white people for 25 years is contrary to public policy. One to restrict rental or sale for 10 years, or even 19 years and more, is public policy.

Meanwhile, as in the Dyer Anti-Lynching mess, large sums have been raised by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, in memberships and subscriptions. Lawyers who take cases to the Supreme Court, at the instance of this association, will be handsomely paid. But, if the Supreme Court follows the Equity and the Court of Appeals decisions, The Washington Eagle will, in a recriminative way, ask where the money has all gone for advancement of colored people.

If the National Association to Take Advantage of Colored People will take the advantage it has, and make a list of white merchants who subscribe to restrictive agreements against rental or sale of property to colored people, and who live in territory under such subscriptions, The Washington Eagle will publish the list and will start the signing of restrictive agreements among colored people not to trade with those merchants, under penalty of forfeiture of a bond. We will broadcast the agreements and give the National Association credit.

This action will be sauce for the gander. For the present, it looks as if the National Association with the long name is likely to get in bad odor when an adverse decision, on the ground of public policy, comes down from the Supreme Court.

SEGREGATION'S STIRR- ING STORY

Church Marchers Sing "On-
ward Christian Soldiers"

ORDER MAN TO MOVE

Washington, July 14.—Efforts of Negro Americans to find suitable homes throughout the country make a stirring story, as related in the introduction of a report on housing by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Negro families are attempting to move from alleys and congested districts in nearly every part of the country. In some cities where they have moved into neighborhoods tenanted by white residents their new homes have been set on fire and in others they have been bombed, declares the report.

One of the most surprising incidents in the record is of a white congregation singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" marching to the home of a highly-educated Negro who was engaged in important educational work. The leader demanded the owner of the home a written demand that he leave the neighborhood and waited for his reply. The owner said he would remain where he was. The crowd left but special police protection was needed for some time before the family felt safe in their home.

It is not because the Negroes wish merely to move into white neighborhoods and to have white neighbors, but because they have suffered even more from the housing shortage than white persons and are seeking to improve their health and living conditions by leaving the alleys and undesirable

districts to which they have generally been expected to confine themselves* continues the report. Attempts of various kinds have been made by individuals and organizations to meet the situation and to provide suitable housing for colored people.

"Negro Americans have even more difficulty than other residents in finding suitable places in which to live because prejudice against them operates regardless of culture or financial ability," says the introduction to the report, "Under ordinary conditions other racial and national groups can usually secure housing accommodations in almost any residential area if they can pay for them and maintain the neighborhood standards in their respects.

"It has frequently happened, however, that Negro residents have not been permitted to remain unmolested in their own homes even though they kept their property in superior condition and otherwise conducted themselves with entire propriety. Hoodlums have been permitted to break windows and to destroy flowers and shrubbery.

Houses have been bombed. Concerted action on the part of supposedly respectable citizens in the way of anonymous warnings of calamities unless the property was vacated, actual physical attacks on members of the family, and destruction of property by fire or other means, threatened or carried out, are measures that have been used to force colored people from homes in neighborhoods where living conditions are desirable.

"Court action has been resorted to. Decision by the United States Supreme Court has made impossible restriction by ordinance of the residence privilege of any part of the

population, but groups of property holders have entered into voluntary agreements to exclude Negro residents from property owned or controlled by them, and have brought pressure to bear on neighbors to force them to join in so excluding Negroes. A suit to make impossible this method of abrogating the Constitutional right of citizens is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Frequently the only houses available for colored tenants have been in districts infested with vice or other low moral standards, in spite of the desire of the colored people to provide decent surroundings for their children. Almost always the areas to which they are expected to confine their residence are those least adequately provided with street paving, sewage and garbage disposal and other sanitary provisions, and fire and police protection.

"In many cases no adequate housing legislation has been enacted. In other cases existing legislation does not afford colored tenants the protection it gives to others because it is not enforced for their benefit. Enforcement requires an adequate staff for inspection. Inefficient enforcement is sometimes due to lack of funds sometimes to unequal distribution of inspection service, and sometimes to failure to enforce the regulations for other reasons.

"In addition to difficulties due to prejudice, the economic limitations of the colored citizens still further restrict their choice of dwellings. As a result of these conditions, at a time when there is a shortage of houses the situation of the Negro population, especially in the cities, is most acute. "Negroes have repeatedly ex-

pressed their wish to associate with the white people as such, but rather to the fact that usually the only decent housing conditions are in such neighborhoods."

Attempts of various kinds have been made by individuals and organizations to meet the different situations and to provide adequate housing for the colored people. Important illustrations of some of these efforts are described in the report in order to answer the questions of those who want to know what has been done, how it has been done, by whom, and what the result has been.

NEGROES FIGHT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOMES

Demand Right to Live Where They Please

WASHINGTON, July 15.—(FP)—Negro families are attempting to find better homes in every section of the country. Their efforts to find suitable places to live make a stirring story, according to Arthur E. Hungerford of the Federal Council of churches. In some cities where they have moved into neighborhoods tenanted by white residents their new homes have been set on fire and in others they have been bombed.

"One of the most surprising incidents in the record," says the report by the commission on race relations, "is of a white congregation singing 'Onward Christian Soldiers' marching to the home of a highly educated Negro who was engaged in important educational work. The leader of the band handed the home-owner a written demand to leave the neighborhood and waited for his reply. The owner said he would remain where he was. The crowd left, but special police protection was needed for some time before the family felt safe in their home. The Negroes have suffered more from the housing shortage than white persons and are seeking to improve

their health and living conditions by leaving alleys and undesirable districts to which they have generally been forced to confine themselves. Negroes have not been permitted to remain unmolested in their own homes. Hoodlums have been permitted to break windows and destroy shrubbery.

NEGROES HAVE TROUBLE FINDING HOMES SAYS SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Efforts of Negro Americans to find suitable homes throughout the country make a stirring story, as related in the introduction of a report on housing by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Negro families are attempting to move from alleys and congested districts in nearly every part of the country. In some cities where they have moved into neighborhoods tenanted by white residents their new homes have been set on fire and in others they have been bombed, declares the report.

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It is not because the Negroes wish merely to move into white neighborhoods and to have white neighbors, but because they have suffered even more from the housing shortage than white persons and are seeking to improve their health and living conditions by leaving the alleys and undesirable districts to which they have generally been expected to confine themselves, continues the report. Attempts of various kinds have been made by individuals and organizations to meet the situation and to provide suitable housing for colored people.

"Negro Americans have even more difficulty than other residents in finding suitable places in which to live because prejudice against them operates regardless of culture or financial ability," says the introduction to the report. "Under ordinary conditions other racial and national groups can usually secure housing accommodations in almost any residential area if they can pay for them and maintain the neighborhood standards in other respects.

"It has frequently happened, however, that Negro residents have not been permitted to remain unmolested in their own homes even though they kept their property in superior condition and otherwise conducted themselves with entire propriety. Hoodlums have been permitted to break windows and to destroy flowers and shrubbery. Houses have been bombed. Concerted action on the part of supposedly respectable citizens in the way of anonymous warnings of cala-

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"Negroes have repeatedly explained that the efforts of colored families to move into white neighborhoods are not due to the fact that they wish to associate with the white people as such, but rather to the fact that usually the only decent housing conditions are in such neighborhoods."

Attempts of various kinds have been made by individuals and organizations to meet the different situations and to provide adequate housing for the colored people. Important illustrations of some of these efforts are described in the report in order to answer the questions of those who want to know what has been done, how it has been done, by whom, and what the result has been. (END)

Housing Report Shows Difficulty Negroes Have in Finding Homes

WASHINGTON.—Efforts of Negro Americans to find suitable homes throughout the country make a stirring story as related in the introduction of a report on housing by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

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"Negro Americans have even more difficulty than other residents in finding suitable places in which to live because prejudice against them operates regardless of culture or financial ability," says the introduction to the report. "Under ordinary conditions other racial and national groups can usually secure housing accommodations."

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TO FIGHT SEGREGATION CASES IN SUPREME COURT

Louis Marshall and Moorfield Storey to Contest Denial of Right to Purchase and Occupy Property

Two of the most eminent lawyers in the United States will present the argument against segregation in the case which will be heard before the U. S. Supreme Court the middle of this November. The two lawyers are Moorfield Storey of Boston, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Louis Marshall of New York, eminent constitutional authority and a member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors. It has been arranged between Messrs. Marshall and Storey that Mr. Marshall will open the argument and present the case at length and that Mr. Storey will reply to the arguments of the opponents and close the case for the N. A. A. C. P.

The case to be argued concerns the right of white property owners to make agreements not to sell to Negroes and to enforce such agreements at law. It is the contention of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys that, since the Supreme Court in the Louisville case of 1917, declared segregation by law or ordinance to be unconstitutional, it is equally illegal for the courts to enforce private segregation agreements.

The case arose out of a sale of property in Washington, situated at S street, N. W., to Mrs. Helen Curtis, a colored woman. The property had previously been included in an agreement not to sell to Negroes. White property owners who were party to the agreement went to court and enjoined the owner from selling the property and Mrs. Curtis from taking possession of it. On appeal of the case from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the Court of Appeals, the higher court upheld the injunction. The case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now to be heard.

A formidable array of counsel, retained by the N. A. A. C. P., will assist Messrs. Storey and Marshall. Arthur B. Spingarn, vice-president of the N. A. A. C. P., and Herbert K. Stockton, prominent attorney, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., have both of New York, are associated in the case, as are James A. Cobb, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, chairman of the legal committee of the Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and leading attorney for the appellants; Henry E. Davis, former U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; James P. Schick of counsel for Mrs. Curtis, and William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. This case is regarded as one of the most important battles in behalf of the Negro's civil rights that has ever been fought in the United States. Defeat will mean the creation of segregated districts for Negroes throughout the country and the relegation of colored people to the position occupied by Jews in Russia in the days of the "pale" or ghetto. Victory will mean a new affirmation that the colored citizens of this country are entitled to equal accommodation and treatment before the law with all other citizens of the land.

FLAMES IN ALL SECTIONS OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—(A. N. P.) The subject of Negro Segregation has become the big issue before the American people, dealing with matters of race and religion. It has brought the subject to the fore as never before. Spreading in all directions like the traditional chestnut tree, there is no part of the compass from which the virus of hate. Strange as it may

seem, White and Black people are divided on the subject.

There are white people who believe there should be no segregation. There are black people who have no objection to it. This is true in the matters of homes, schools, and public places. It is a minority of whites who oppose segregation; and it is a minority of blacks who favor it. The majority, of whites, either favor it, or are indifferent to the subject. Those of the white who are indifferent either favor it, or are indifferent to the subjects which they regard as more important to think about or else the issue has not yet succeeded in impressing them sufficiently to form an opinion.

Whites who are busy as favoring segregation are militant, aggressive, venomous, and dastardly. They are stopping at nothing in expression or act to "keep the Negro in his place." They can, and do, raise a hundred thousand dollars to carry on their propaganda of hate quicker than the black who oppose it and suffer by it can, or do, raise one hundred dollars. The Associated Negro Press is familiar with a specific instance of this in the Middle West. The whites had one meeting on housing segregation and check books were turned over to the chairman with signatures and blank spaces to be filled in by him. The colored people had three meetings, and while there was considerable talk of what must be done, at no time did anyone suggest raising a "fund for expense."

Disease Spreads Faster Than a Remedy

New York continues to back up Postman Brown in Staten Island. But his is not an isolated case. There are many other places in New York at this time where there are mumblings and grumbings about the approach of the ebony hued citizens of America. New York is a very busy place, and it has little time in the whirl of existence to give much concern to such matters. But there is more agitation here than is healthy for comfort.

Boston is not free from it. They are catching the spirit of "moving out" in Boston, and the same flare of indignation is observed there that one finds in other places. William Monroe Trotter, founder and moving spirit of the National Equal Rights League, a citizen of Boston who has spent his life in fighting segregation, has seen to it that the subject is the chief one in the annual meeting of his organization. In Nashville, Tenn., the Klux have sought to intimidate the members of a Greek Letter College fraternity, who purchased a charter home, by burning a cross in front of it, and sending notes of warning. In Cincinnati, Ohio, "indignant white citizens, incensed at a Negro buying a home in an exclusive neighborhood," set fire to the furniture of a family moving in a house, only to discover that the furniture and house belonged not to Colored but to whites—they had picked the wrong house.

Detroit marks time, awaiting the approaching trial of Dr. Sweet, his wife, mother of a fifteen months' old baby, and nine others, charged with first degree murder, following the firing into the crowd of whites who had gathered in front of Dr. Sweet's new home. It is not generally known that this property for years had belonged to a Colored man married to a white woman.

Cleveland is not marking time but working considerably under cover. According to exclusive information,

pioneer whites of Cleveland regard the opposition there as untimely, in view of the approaching week of raising several millions of dollars for their annual Community Chest, early in November. Indignant whites have made the Community Chest an issue on Negro Housing. Colored people have sensed the folly of the proposal of cutting off Negro charities, and the blacks are taking advantage of it in presenting their claims before the bar of public opinion.

Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Columbus, Philadelphia, and Newark, N. J., are some of the other larger cities where this subject of Segregation has reached an acute stage. In many of these cities, the subject of segregated schools is equally as acute as that of housing. Chicago, it seems, has gone through the worst of its difficulties for the present, due to much building on the North and West sides, leaving South properties the finest in America, at the disposal of the racial group. Colored Chicago, however, stood its round in the midst of bombs and intimidation, and even today is organized to meet all emergencies. There are scores of small cities, heretofore free from intensified prejudice, where the sub- come forward.

Segregation Fight On in 17 Cities

Denver, Colorado, Is Latest Addition to Growing List

Acute segregation situations in seventeen cities throughout the United States, ranging from New York to Los Angeles, are reported by the National Association, which has just received a report adding the city of Denver, Colo., to those previously listed.

George W. Gross, president of the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P., reports that "the grim mon-house. Local N. A. A. C. P. furster of segregation has raised its head in Denver as in other cities just now. It looks as though we are to have a fight here."

The Denver situation arises out of a meeting recently by three "improvement" associations, whose members and friends are being urged to sign agreements not to sell property to Negroes. Petitions have been prepared and are being circulated for every block in those districts and numbers of property owners are reported to have signed. Proposals were also discussed at the white property owners' meeting, to establish a sepa-

rate school for Negro students and to amend the state law to provide for segregation.

The cities besides Denver now involved in segregation are:

Detroit—Eleven Negroes charged with first degree murder for defending Dr. O. H. Sweet's home from a riotous mob are being defended by the N. A. A. C. P.

Staten Island (New York City)—Samuel A. Browne, colored letter carrier, has repeatedly been threatened with death if he does not sell his home. Backed by the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Browne is suing a white neighbor, who has been indicted for participation in disorders.

Washington, D. C.—Case of segregation by property owners' agreement is pending in U. S. Supreme Court, carried to that court by the N. A. A. C. P.

New Orleans—N. A. A. C. P. is fighting local segregation ordinance passed in contravention of Supreme Court's decision in Louisville segregation case of 1917.

Norfolk, Va.—Has passed ordinance similar to that of New Orleans.

St. Louis—Attempt to enjoin colored physician from buying and occupying property subject to white property owners' agreement. Outcome of this case depends upon Supreme Court's decision on case now up in Washington.

Roanoke, Va.—Home bombed and S. C. Medley sued for not consummating purchase of a house in which his white neighbors would not have permitted him to live.

Baltimore—Court upheld race zoning law, segregating races.

Pittsburgh—Colored people arrested for firing on prowlers after receiving K. K. K. threats.

Los Angeles—Case involving attempt to dispossess colored people from ownership of land which it had been previously agreed was not to be sold to Negroes.

St. Paul—Attempt to prevent Attorney William T. Francis from occupying home he had purchased. Fiery cross was burned in front of C. P., reports that "the grim mon-house. Local N. A. A. C. P. furster of segregation has raised its head in Denver as in other cities just now. It looks as though we are to have a fight here."

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Threatening letters signed K. K. K. sent and windows broken. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Vaughn threatened with death if they moved into house they had purchased. N. A. A. C. P. obtained police protection.

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A formidable array of counsel retained by the N. A. A. C. P. will assist Messrs. Storey and Marshall. Arthur R. Spingarn, vice-president of the N. A. A. C. P., and Herbert K. Stockton, prominent attorney, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., has become the big issue before the both of New York, are associated with the case, as are James A. Cobb, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, chairman of the National Committee of the Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and tree, the is a prominent, the com- leading attorney for the appeal.

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Denver, Colorado, Is Latest Addition to Growing List

Acute segregation situations in seventeen cities throughout the United States, ranging from New York to Los Angeles, are reported by the National Association, which has just received a report adding the city of Denver, Colo., to those previously listed. George W. Gross, president of the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P., reports that "the grim mon-house. Local N. A. A. C. P. fur-ther of segregation has raised its finished watchman. In Denver, as in other cities, we are to have a fight here."

rate states. Residents and to amend the state law to provide for segregation. The cities besides Denver now involved in segregation are: Detroit—Eleven Negroes charged with first degree murder for the-fending Dr. O. H. Sweet's home from a riotous mob are being de-fended by the N. A. A. C. P. Staten Island (New York City)—Samuel A. Browne, colored letter carrier, has repeatedly been threatened with death if he does not sell his home. Backed by the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Browne is suing a white neighbor, who has been indicted for participation in disorders. Washington, D. C.—Case of seg-regation by property owners' agree-ment is pending in U. S. Supreme Court, carried to that court by the N. A. A. C. P. New Orleans—N. A. A. C. P. is fighting local segregation ordinance passed in contravention of Supreme Court's decision in Louisville segregation case of 1917. Norfolk, Va.—Has passed ordinance similar to that of New Orleans.

St. Louis—Attempt to enjoin colored physician from buying and occupying property subject to white property owners' agreement. Outcome of this case depends upon Supreme Court's decision on case now up in Washington. Roanoke, Va.—Home bombed and S. C. Medley sued for not consum-mating purchase of a house in which his white neighbors would not have permitted him to live. Baltimore—Court upheld race zoning law, segregating races. Pittsburgh—Colored people arrested for firing on prowlers after receiving K. K. K. threats. Los Angeles—Case involving at-tempt to dispose of land which it had been previously agreed was not to be sold to Negroes. St. Paul—Attempt to prevent At-tonney William T. Francis from occupying home he had purchased. The Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P. reports that "the grim mon-house. Local N. A. A. C. P. fur-ther of segregation has raised its finished watchman. In Denver, as in other cities, we are to have a fight here."

Threatening letters signed K. K. K. sent and windows broken. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Vaughn threatened with death if they moved into house they had purchased. N. A. A. C. P. obtained police protection.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

(From the Public Journal, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1925)

The present growing tendency to restrict colored people to certain residential districts constitutes the most subtle attack since the Civil War against not only their constitutional rights as American citizens but against the fundamental tenets of our liberties. For how can we enjoy the inalienable rights to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" if we are to be prevented from living in the house we have built as the result of our industry and thrift by people who admittedly, under the constitution have rights equal with our own—no more, no less. For years the disgrace of lynching has been recognized as an atrocity directed in the main against Negroes. To this infamy now has been added persecution in the form of segregated public schools, paid for out of the common public treasury, and segregated residential districts.

Lynching has been the peculiar institution of the South. Forceful Residential Segregation has taken root and is spreading so fast till if it is not checked it will become the peculiar institution of the North. Like lynching in the South those who would enforce the principle of Residential Segregation in the North, are arrant cowards, for their methods are the same. The mobs of a thousand men, women and children, lynch and burn one lone man in the South. In the North, the mobs gather under cover of night and threaten and intimidate and hurl stones upon a man and his family—Cowards All!

The more timorous under the guise of respectability and out of fear of the law form secret covenants not to sell to colored people. In the South he is urged to be industrious and thrifty, to acquire lands and homes. When he has followed their wise advice, moves North in search of freedom from oppression, and purchases a home in a sanitary district, with beautiful surroundings, the Klan gathers and would divest him of every God-given right vouchsafed by the Constitution and the laws of the land for which he shed his blood upon a hundred battlefields.

The time has come when it is more glorious to die for a principle than for some high-sounding meaningless phrase coined during the war only to be repudiated and forgotten after the war is over.

The heroic defense of their homes exhibited by those brave and fearless Detroiters against those who drive them from their sweat-purchased homes, makes every Negro in this country their debtor. And so it ought not be left to that splendid organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to undertake their defense alone. Every Negro in the United States should pay the debt we owe them. We helped with our lives, to pay Germany for the horrors of the Belwian invasion. Should we do less in the face of what our own citizens inflicted upon our own flesh and blood in Detroit?

There should be a "Defense Day" observed in all our churches throughout this land so that Every Negro might empty his pocket and pay his debt to these courageous defenders in Detroit. Will you do your part and back up the patriotic, virile movement started by the N. A. A. C. P.? Will You?

NEGROES PLAN FIGHT ON RACE SEGREGATION

Neval H. Thomas, president of the local branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, addressed the regular meeting of the branch at the Wheatley "Y" Wednesday night, reporting the recent Denver convention. He stated that a nation-wide fight would be waged against segregation of colored people in public places, and against discrimination in government departments.

A story of repeated complaint against discrimination on account of race in the Treasury Department without remedy, was made by John T. Howe, a colored clerk. Clerk in other departments related daily experiences of discrimination. An analysis of the situation was made by Thomas, who concluded that there was more discrimination practiced now in government departments than at any previous time.

SAYS KU KLUXERS ARE BACKING SEGREGATION

New York.—That the Ku Klux Klan is directly or indirectly backing segregation movements in Northern cities is the charge made by Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who writes on "Negro Segregation Comes North" in the current issue of "The Nation".

Mr. White gives a detailed account of the events leading up to the attack upon Dr. D. H. Sweet's home in Detroit, and of the attempted terrorizing of Samuel A. Brown, Staten Island postman.

"With the growth of Negro population," declares Mr. White, "it is inevitable that former districts in which Negroes lived cannot possibly house them. As the financial, educational, and other qualifications of Negroes are bettered, it is inevitable that they will move into districts where they have not lived before and where they can find better conditions than exist in the restricted areas."

The question which must be answered by the authorities and by decent citizens throughout America is this: "Are Negroes to be forced to resort to threats and bloodshed in order to secure decent places in which to live and rear their children?"

THE SUPREME TEST OF DEMOCRACY

By Neval H. Thomas.

Never since the Dred Scott decision has democracy in these United States been threatened with such peril as it is at this very hour. In seventeen cities, mostly in the North, the vicious scheme of residential segregation has made such inroads upon the constitutional and personal rights of the Negro that Courts in Washington and other cities have justified the "invasion," and mobs thus encouraged are now violating the sanctity of the home, which, under every system of government and law, a man has the undisputed right to defend at any cost.

In Detroit, the home of pleasant race relationships for decades, Dr. Sweet, a brilliant young physician from our own Howard University, desired a better home. The mob came, stoned his home, trampled his lawn, and trespassed on his porch. In fear of death some one fired, killing one member of the mob. Not a single one of that unlawful assembly was arrested, but eleven of the inmates of the invaded home, including a cultured young mother, were charged with first degree murder and denied bail.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has retained Clarence Darrow, the greatest criminal lawyer in America, to defend the case, for it can take no chances in such a crisis.

Mr. Samuel Brown of Staten Island, New York, father of four children and clerk of the postoffice, is guilty of the same aspiration. He purchases a home, and on came the cowardly mob. He was threatened with death, and harassed by the mob, he still stands his ground. He is a Washington boy, and married a young colored teacher in the Staten Island schools.

Dr. Charles Garvin, of Cleveland, Ohio, another Howard graduate, has made such phenomenal success in his profession that he purchased in a well-to-do neighborhood, and began building. The mob has told him that he cannot live there, and has subjected him to severe threats. He declares his intention of exercising that fundamental fight to live and move as he pleases.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will hold a meeting on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Street N. W., at which time Mr. Brown will tell his tragic story, and Mr. Walter White, whom the Association sent to Detroit to make a thorough investigation of the case of the eleven martyrs, will give us the result.

With these cases lost, the entire Negro race loses, yes, the white man, too, if his warped vision could only let him see it.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

To segregate means to set aside. The object of setting aside is to give special treatment. The treatment may be especially good, or especially bad. White people segregate Negroes in order that they may be treated very differently from themselves. But that is not all. They segregate sometimes in order that there may be a mark of inferiority about the Negro. Some philosopher has said, "There are two things about which a person can be very easily convinced. One is that he is better than somebody else and the other, that he is entitled to some money." An illustration of the first is a little hookwormed, clay-eating Georgia cracker and his boy. One day the boy was observing Negroes working on the chain-gang. He and his father were in almost the same condition but not as bad as the Negro chain-gang. So looking at his father and looking in the glass at himself, he remarked, "Papa, I am so glad we have the niggers; otherwise we wouldn't have anybody to be better than."

Chicago Bee

All people like to be superior to somebody. In Milton's "Paradise Lost" the devil very clearly expressed this idea in saying, "It is better to rule in Hell than to serve in Heaven." Again we note the same spirit in a white man who does not object to a Negro's being under the roof with him as a servant, but objects to a Negro's living in the block in a fine house. The Negro servant is closer to him than the resident in the block but residing in the block is an evidence of equality while serving under the roof is a label of inferiority. 10-31-25

In recent months a wave of hostile sentiment has swept over the nation and caused forcible opposition to Negroes' residing in desirable residential districts among whites. It is a sentiment which has extended from New York to California. It has affected sections like New York, for instance, and Chicago which do not recognize segregation in anything else. On the whole, the opposition takes this form: A Negro buys a beautiful home in what is generally recognized as a white settlement. Some of the whites protest. Rumors reach the Negro's ears. Sometimes he is waited upon to

ascertain whether he will sell. The spokesman sometimes presents a price which the whites have set for paying the Negro to sell. He refuses. Thereafter mobs gather and throw stones, breaking out the windows in the house. Sometimes the Negro's home is bombed as has happened in Los Angeles, Baltimore and Chicago.

Why this unusual hostility on every side and everywhere? Why is it that a Negro can no longer live where he is able to buy, not only in New Orleans and Atlanta but in New York, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver and Los Angeles? The answer seems to lie in a fact which has been neglected by most of our editors. They speak of the migration of the Negroes. Most of them forget, however, that for every Negro who came into the Northern industrial sections, one or more white men also came. With their presence came all of the traditions, prejudices, hatreds and vices of their respective sections. Not only that, a concerted effort, a willful and active agitation have been put forth by the Ku Klux Klan with the aim to corrupt public opinion and inflame community sentiment against the rising Negro of today.

Some people never forget anything. And here is the awful difficulty of the average young Southern white man. He feels called upon to defend the position of his fathers. He is trying to pit prejudice against progress. No longer able to segregate himself by buying in a district too expensive for colored people to live in he has to resort to physical force.

One idea should be kept in mind; namely, no Negro could have bought a piece of property in those sections unless some white man had sold it to him. It was the love of money, the hope of gain, the desire for profits which began the moving in by Negroes. Just so soon, too, as other Negroes, desirous of getting in, will offer something above the normal market price, more whites will sell. So finally, every white man in the block will be found offering his goods to the highest bidder. We need not become unduly alarmed because

of this attitude. All we need to do is override it.

Under no circumstances should we submit to any kind of segregation. Segregation is for the benefit of the segregator. The sane segregate the insane by placing them in asylums. The healthy segregate the diseased by putting them in hospitals and pest-houses. The law-abiding segregate the lawless by locking them up in jails and penitentiaries. Segregation is a label so obnoxious to red-blooded Negroes with a backbone that it should not be submitted to without a dogged, persistent and never ceasing fight.

The Race Segregation Issue Again

Despite repeated judicial decisions against race-segregation laws, the effort to confine Negroes within fixed residential limits is continually cropping out in our cities. Of late it has had to take ingenious forms. There is pending before the Federal Supreme Court a suit to determine whether one expedient—segregation by a property owners' agreement—can be enforced at law. The case is brought by thirty Washington taxpayers who are trying to restrain a neighbor on a street from breaking her pledge by selling to a Negro woman. Upon the court's decision depends the fate of similar cases which have arisen in St. Louis, Los Angeles and other cities.

Whatever the legal niceties of the issue, the social impolicy of permitting property-owners to make the courts enforce an agreement not to sell to a particular race is clear. Such agreements might easily become so general in many localities as to restrict seriously the right of acquiring property. Written into deeds descending from buyer to buyer, they might be enforced against German or Italian, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, and might affect every kind of realty. It is plain that their operation must conflict with the whole spirit of American institutions and society. The consequences of race segregation are evident to any one who looks into the history of the Irish "pale" or the Jewish Ghettos. It was hoped that the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville case in 1917 had put an end to the more flagrant attempts of this sort; we cannot afford to let the spirit of that decision be violated.

SEGREGATION A NATIONAL EVIL

That residential segregation, taking impetus from departmental segregation at Washington, is spreading nation-wide cannot be gainsaid. The evil is fastly covering our entire country. This fact is apparent from the report of the N. A. A. C. P. If anything can be done about it, it remains to be seen; or whether we can do anything by our present approach to the question, is one of serious doubt in our minds. We condemn the evil with all of our earnestness of soul and power of mind. Yet we think if there is a remedy, it is yet to be found and applied.

The question is rather a complex one. It embarrasses the Negro from two points of view: First, it places him in the position of trying to force himself into a community where he is not wanted, which carries with it the idea that he believes he will be better if he can live in a community where the white man dominates, instead of a community where his own kith and kin dominate. Secondly, it is a race embarrassment, for the reason that the white man understands that the forward movement into white settlements by the Negro is the first step to social equality, and an acknowledgment on the part of the Negro of innate inferiority.

It is evident that we are not making any headway in stopping the spread of the prejudice rising in every section of the country against mixed communities. The common sense of the situation seems to be that the Negro might impress the country of his faith in himself and his belief in his own equality among men, by beautifying the community in which he lives, which would not meet the opposition or violence arising from those who oppose his moving into a white settlement. The question which naturally arises is: Why does the Negro want to move out of a Negro settlement into a white settlement? Why does a Negro who makes from one to five thousand dollars a year want to

move out of a house or community, commensurate of his ability to maintain, into a white community where he knows he will have no neighbors, and will cost him all he can earn, above a living, for 20 years? A man who merely has a profession and is building a practice or business is neither able to buy or maintain a fifteen or twenty thousand dollar home in a white or a black community.

The frontal attack of the N. A. A. C. P. is not helping the situation; a few court decisions, either way, will not prove a remedy. The remedy in our case lies in the common sense solution of the problem, and that is, for the Negro to spend his money in so beautifying his home and community that he will not only desire to remain in the black belt, but that the white man will envy the completeness and beauty of his environs. Common sense suggests to the wise man that it is better to live in the best house, in a community among your people, setting an example for them to imitate, by designing a modern home, than it is to move into a white community, in a second hand house discarded by a white man and sold to the Negro for the purpose of spiting some white man in the community. In nine cases out of ten, the white man who sells the Negro a home in an exclusive white community does it for reflection, or to cast aspersions on some white family or families that he thinks have mistreated him. The Negro, not thinking permits himself to be used, at an exorbitant cost, to insult or to upset community peace. The white man's idea, who sells the home to the colored man, is one of disgrace, and he uses the Negro as a stigma to embarrass and confront his former neighbor. A Negro who lives in a white community is of no more value, and no more respectable than a Negro who lives in a Negro community. A community adds nothing to the individual. The individual adds character and respectability to the community, and after all, when the problem is boiled down to its last

analysis, it is hard to decide whether it is wisdom for the race to continue to place itself in a false light, insisting and persisting in living in a white community where it is not wanted. White men are not buying homes or pushing themselves into Negro communities, and we might maintain the same self respect and manhood by desisting from further approach in communities where objection is raised to us on the ground of color. We fear that our approach is wrong; that the N. A. A. C. P., in its endeavor to serve the race, is indulging the Negro, and in the end the race, to persist in the effort to stick itself into communities where it is not wanted.

Frontal attacks often lose battles in war, but flank movements often deceive the enemy and save the victory. So let us try a flank movement, by beautifying our homes, cottages, and apartment houses in Negro settlements, and making our parks, schoolhouses, churches and playgrounds more attractive. Let us build up in our own bosoms and hand it down to our children as a heritage, that the color of no man makes him better because a man of another color lives near him, and that the Negro who lives in a decent, comfortable, modern home beside a Negro, is just as good in every respect as the Negro who lives in a white community where he is not wanted and who sticks there at the peril of his life and the confiscation of his property. Decency, time, character and architecture will do the same thing for Negroes that they have done for white people if cultivated and developed. It is all in the people and not in the land. After all, are we getting anywhere? Are we checking the evil, or are we increasing it?

The Supreme Court has declared disfranchisement and "Jim-crow" laws unconstitutional, but Negroes are "Jim-crowed" and disfranchised in a third of the states of the Union, in spite of the Supreme Court's decision. And we may win

all of our segregation cases in the supreme court, but unless a healthy public sentiment backs up the decisions, the white folks will continue to dynamite and blow up the Negro residences in white communities. Abraham Lincoln said that, with sentiment as background, he could accomplish almost anything, but without sentiment as background he could hardly accomplish anything. This philosophy is as true today as it was the day Mr. Lincoln uttered it, and just as applicable to segregation today as it was to slavery when Mr. Lincoln uttered and condemned slavery. Segregation is wrong, but what do we gain by our present method of approach? The question is pertinent. Are we getting anywhere?

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 30, 1925

THE RACE-SEGREGATION ISSUE AGAIN

Despite repeated judicial decisions against race-segregation laws, the effort to confine Negroes within fixed residential limits is continually cropping out in our cities. Of late it has had to take ingenious forms. There is pending before the Federal Supreme Court a suit to determine whether one expedient—segregation by a property-owners' agreement—can be enforced at law. The case is brought by thirty Washington taxpayers who are trying to restrain a neighbor on S Street from breaking her pledge by selling to a Negro woman. Upon the court's decision depends the fate of similar cases which have arisen in St. Louis, Los Angeles and other cities.

Whatever the legal niceties of the issue, the social impolicy of permitting property-owners to make the courts enforce an agreement not to sell to a particular race is clear. Such agreements might easily become so general in many localities as to restrict seriously the right of acquiring property. Written into deeds descending from buyer to buyer, they might be enforced against German or Italian, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, and might affect every kind of realty. It is plain that their operation must conflict with the whole spirit of American institutions and society. The consequences of race segregation are evident to any one who looks into the history of the Irish "pale" or the Jewish Ghettos. It was hoped that the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville case in 1917 had put an end to the more flagrant attempts of this sort; we cannot afford to let the spirit of that decision be violated.

THE WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

(From the Public Journal, Philadelphia)

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

The present growing tendency to restrict colored people to certain residential districts constitutes the most subtle attack since the Civil War against not only their constitutional rights as American citizens, but against the fundamental tenets of our liberties. For how can we enjoy the inalienable rights to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" if we are to be prevented from living in the house we have built as the result of our industry and thrift by people who admittedly, under the constitution, have rights equal with our own—no more—no less. For years the disgrace of lynching has been recognized as an atrocity directed in the main, against Negroes. Now this infamy now has been added persecution in the form of segregated public schools, paid for out of the common public treasury, and segregated residential districts.

The time has come when it is more glorious to die for a principle than for some high-sounding meaningless phrase coined during the war only to be repudiated and forgotten after the war is over.

scheme to serve the same purpose as that intended in the ordinances which the Supreme court had declared unconstitutional.

CLAIMS EFFORT IS NATIONWIDE

Back of these two movements lies a nation-wide effort on the part of certain groups backed by Ku Klux Klan, directly or indirectly, to prevent Negroes through legal action or brute force from living anywhere save in restricted ghettos. Two recent outbursts of mob violence are the dramatic high points of this movement.

The most serious one occurred in Detroit, Mich. In 1906 some 6,000 Negroes were living in that city. By 1911 the number had increased to 8,000. In that year began the steady movement toward Detroit of Negroes who sought and secured employment in the various industrial plants of that city, a movement which reached its highest point in 1916, 1917 and 1918. Today there are some 65,000 Negroes in Detroit.

Obviously, it is impossible to put 65 gallons of water in an eight-gallon can without an overflow. In the Ford plants alone in Detroit there are today employed between 11,000 and 14,000 Negroes making an average of \$7 a day, the total earned in wages each day by Negroes in these two plants reaching between \$75,000 and \$100,000. A very considerable majority of these Negroes have saved money despite the high cost of living in Detroit. A number of them have bought or are buying their homes. They have purchased these houses in various sections of Detroit, in most instances without molestation, but during the last few years there have been numerous cases of mob violence in efforts to check this very natural expansion of the areas in which Negroes live.

These outbursts of violence have had various contributory causes. As early as 1920, a number of Negroes (on Staten Island, N. Y.) found that his (W. E. Browne) next-door neighbor was from the South. Shortly after Mr. Browne and his wife and their

four children moved into the house, trouble began.

OFFERED \$500 MORE THAN PURCHASE

Mr. Browne's neighbor made an indirect offer to purchase the house for \$500 more than what Mr. Browne had paid. This offer was refused as Mr. Browne had purchased the house as a home for his family. Then began a campaign of threats against Mr. Browne. A number of these threats were signed "K. K. K." Mass meetings were held in the neighborhood. Forty or more men marched up the street, halted before the house and faced it, this maneuver being repeated at frequent intervals. On several occasions, the house was bombarded with stones, windows and doors being broken, the shrubbery and lawn torn up. Seven times the fire insurance on the house was canceled by as many different companies. Mr. Browne was warned that his enemies had employed an ex-service man, an expert rifle shot; he was told that he would be shot as he carried mail on his route and that no one would ever know the killer. Similar threats were made against Mrs. Browne and the children, all of the four children being under 10 years of age.

Mr. Browne secured a permit to keep firearms in his house and a long siege began. Night after night, week after week, month after month, the Brownes lived in a state of siege. Mrs. Browne taught school during the day and Mr. Browne carried mail on his route; they took turns sitting up at night to guard their home. Finally the authorities were stirred to action, a policeman was constantly on guard at the house and finally the Richmond county grand jury indicted Musco M. Robinson, Mr. Browne's neighbor from the South, and five others for conspiracy.

Continued brutality in opposing these natural efforts toward better living conditions is creating a spirit of grim determination among colored people to fight fire with fire. In one case in Detroit where threats had been made against a colored man, he and a friend borrowed several rifles and spent an afternoon sitting on their front porch cleaning the guns in plain view of their white neighbors. There was no trouble and for six years this man has lived in his house free from molestation. The question which must be answered by the authorities and by decent citizens throughout America is this: Are Negroes to be forced to resort to threats and bloodshed in order to secure decent places in which to live and rear their children?

Milwood, Ga., Ware County

NOV 12 1925

NEW RACE SEGREGATION

There is pending before the Federal Supreme Court a suit to determine whether thirty Washington taxpayers can restrain a neighbor on S street from breaking her pledge by selling property to a negro. Upon the court's decision in this case will depend, it is said, the fate of similar cases which have arisen in St. Louis, Los Angeles, and other cities. There

have been judicial decisions against race-segregation laws, but this is a different question, one concerning the right to keep negroes out of a residential district by a property owner's agreement. It would seem that a private agreement of this or other sort among property owners is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, unless such agreements should become so general as to restrict seriously the right of acquiring property and thus run counter to law or established American principles. Presumably possible development of this sort is what the Supreme Court will take into consideration.

In Southern cities race segregation is regarded as a matter of course. The residential districts occupied by the blacks are not definitely fixed, but it is understood on both sides that they are to group themselves, and undoubtedly such an arrangement is in the interests of the public peace where, as in the South, the race problem is made a very serious one by a more less equal color division of the population. In the North the difficulties are less pronounced owing to the relative smallness of the negro population; but sentiment among the great majority of the whites is essentially the same, although for reasons very clearly seen by vote seeking politicians, it is less openly acknowledged. Occupation of a common territory by two such dissimilar races as the whites and blacks inevitably presents serious problems.

Valdosta Times.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS

NOVEMBER 4, 1925

Attempts at Race Segregation.

In 1917 the United States Supreme court annulled a Louisville city ordinance that provided for the segregation of Negroes in a sort of pale or settlement. In consequence it was believed that attempts at race segregation by statute or otherwise necessarily would be abandoned. It appears, however, that various ingenious shifts have been adopted to accomplish segregation without violating the letter of the law as laid down by the nation's highest tribunal.

In the Supreme court is pending a case that illustrates the tendency. Thirty taxpayers of Washington, D. C., are seeking to enjoin a neighbor from violating a property owners' agreement to refrain from selling property in a certain area to colored persons. The issue is whether the court will recognize and enforce such an agreement, or pronounce it contrary to public policy and therefore void.

It is an old common-law maxim that one cannot do by indirection that which the law prohibits doing in a direct manner. Trying to segregate a race by agreements among property owners seems to be a clear instance of an indirect effort to accomplish a forbidden end. Should the Supreme court sustain the agreement by ordering the use of the injunction sought, the decision would be a great surprise to students of constitutional interpretation and basic legal principles.

SEGREGATION MOVES NORTH AT FAST PACE

Chicago Defender Increases Along With

Population

10-31-25
Chicago Ill
By WALTER WHITE
In the Nation

In 1915 and 1916 various Southern and border cities, including Baltimore, Dallas, St. Louis, Louisville, and some eight or ten other municipalities enacted ordinances designed to confine colored people to certain restricted areas in those cities, creating Negro ghettos where the rights of these citizens were limited and the stamp of inferiority was put upon them. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took a case arising from the passage of the ordinance in Louisville, Ky., carried it to the United States Supreme court and secured a unanimous decision which declared such ordinances to be not only an illegitimate exercise of the police power of the state, but a direct violation of the Federal Constitution.

With the cessation of European migration and the speeding up of the northern industries during and after the war, the great migration of Negroes from the South took place. Defeated in one attempt to limit the districts in which Negroes might live, the segregationists devised a new

Segregation - 1925.

Segregation by Color.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call attention to a legal and social question which intimately concerns the property and personal rights of all minority groups in the United States. I refer to the issue of residential segregation by race which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is carrying before the United States Supreme Court, and which is being raised and met in many extra-legal forms.

As you perhaps know, segregation by municipal or State law was declared unconstitutional in the famous Louisville Segregation Case before the Supreme Court in 1917. Now white property owners are undertaking to write their own segregation clauses in deeds, fortified by agreement among themselves. This form of segregation, which if permitted could be used against any group in the country, will be passed upon this Spring by the Supreme Court. The test case has arisen in the District of Columbia, but similar cases throughout the country will depend upon the decision rendered in this one.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON.

New York, Dec. 29, 1924.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

JANUARY 2, 1925.

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New York, Dec. 29, 1924.

Segregation Looms

(Black Dispatch)

Quite recently the Black Dispatch called attention to the fact that the attempt of the white people of New Orleans to enforce residential segregation upon our group in that city, should make alert and militant all lovers of liberty and especially those who have hitherto thrown their strength to the N. A. A. C. P. We argued that the same sword of Damocles that hung over the heads of the Negroes of that southern city was also hanging over the head of every Negro property owner in the U. S. 4-4-25

This week's daily papers confirm our assertion, right here in Oklahoma City. Attempt is being made right here in the capital city, through the Planning Board to prevent Negroes from purchasing property on East 6th Street. White property owners are busy trying to work out some agreement, and under the authority of the City Planning Commission to violate the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The Black Dispatch believes that the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. should cause to be printed the most important sections of the Supreme Court decision, in the case of Warley vs. the city of Louisville, Ky., and see to it that a copy of the same is placed in the hands of every member of the City Planning Commission and the City Commissioners. There will be those interested in this violation of law who will have the ear of the Commissioners who will allege that what they propose is not a violation of law and in conflict with the Supreme Court decision. The Black Dispatch does not believe that every time white men act in official life, with reference to the Negro, they do so with a desire and intent to do wrong. We do believe that many times elective officers are ignorant of what the law is on such subjects as is now in question. If they were fully advised as to the guarantees of the constitution, under the property clause, it might settle the whole matter.

A copy of the decision just referred to is in the Black Dispatch office. There are a great many Negroes, just as there are a great many white folk who do not know what the content, import and sweep of that decision is. Let's get busy and take this injunctive step. We do not have to settle every battle that we wage with white folk in the court room, there are plenty of them who, if the proper information is placed before them, will act wholly and entirely different from the way in which they are often seemingly inclined to do.

The delegation who sought to induce Sen. Butler to put an end to color segregation were very unfavorably impressed by the Senator's statement that it had been reported to him that there was "but little segregation at Washington, or 'little if any.'" We cannot understand how it is that our Colored Republican organization leaders who were employed by Sen. Butler in the campaign have not long ago admonished him with the flagrant facts of segregation. He knows them and can be easily convinced of the truth by them. They should convince him of the truth at once.

We commended these leaders for complaining of segregation in the campaign and Mr. Matthews for going to the President with segregation among his "14 Points." No claim was made by the party in the campaign that segregation was slight, which is erroneous. How can it be claimed now? We want these political leaders to keep the confidence of the race and the only way for them to do it is to convince Sen. Butler, National Republican Chairman, that segregation is considerable, as it truly is. They have no time to lose.



Segregation - 1925.

Georgia.

Paine College Trustees Oppose Attempt Of Augusta, Ga., Officials To Preempt Negro School Property For White School

Forty Years In Community Without Friction Of Any Sort, But Whites Try To Get Hold Of Valuable Property On Plea Of Possible Trouble—Trustees Refuse Offer

Augusta, Ga.—Paine College, jointly supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at Augusta, Ga., in a very choice section of the city, the Woodlawn community on a campus covering 45 acres of land. After a recent bond issue for funds to build a high school for white boys, the Board of Education of the city began active propaganda to force Paine College to sell its property.

Plans had been drawn up by the trustees of the college for a new boy's dormitory. The city building inspector was ordered by the Mayor not to give a permit for the erection of the dormitory on the ground that the neighborhood was white, with the exception of the college. A special committee of white citizens, headed by the Mayor, went to Atlanta-Augusta and that the city officials to present to a meeting of the trustees of the college a petition against the erection of the dormitory and a request that the board sell its property to the Board of Education.

The college trustee board is made up of leading southern white ministers and laymen and an equal number of representative colored people.

No Trouble In 40 Years

After hearing the petition read a special committee of the board was appointed to meet with a special committee of white citizens of Augusta to discuss the matter. Meanwhile the alumni of the college had quietly impressed upon the board of trustees the fact that the college had existed in this location for nearly forty years without trouble of any kind and that it argued little for progress in race relationships to say that at this late day there was danger of friction.

White members of the board therefore, went into the joint committee meeting thoroughly convinced that it was a clear case of using the

ent social connections in Augusta, and now residing in this city, withdrew her membership from a local church when she learned that the minister was in favor of having the location of the school moved.

The two churches, combined in the support of the institution, are planning a great expansion program.

DYNAMITE STICKS FOUND ON PORCH OF NEGRO'S HOME

A fuse, burning rapidly toward a bundle of four sticks of dynamite that lay on his front porch, greeted J. H. Simmons, negro, of 147 Julian street, Thursday afternoon when he went to the front of his house to investigate a noise. The cap exploded just as he jerked it from the dynamite and hurled it into the yard.

Simmons told Detectives Brown and Stone that he saw a white man dash up the street, jump into an automobile and speed away, but was unable to give a detailed description. He stated he had no enemies and knew of nobody who "had it in for him."

WASHINGTON D. C. ITA
OCTOBER 23, 1925

RACIAL RESTRICTION CASE TO BE STUDIED

Citizens Name Committee to See What Part They Can Play in Legal Battle.

Harry K. Murphy, Jesse W. Morgan and Henry Gilligan were appointed as a committee to see what the North Capitol Citizens' Association could do to aid in the legal battle now pending in the United States Supreme Court on the Buckley-Curtis case, at the regular monthly meeting of the association in the United Brethren Church Monday night.

The case developed when one of the property-owners in the 1700 block on S street is alleged to have violated a covenant made by the property-owners of that block, which forbade any owner to see property to a negro. Various negro organizations took up the fight, which was decided against them in the District of Columbia Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. The case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

The local branch of the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People and some student organizations here have joined in the fight.

The association voted its approval of the proposed amendments to the present library bill after an address by Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library.

The Gasque bill, providing for the popular election of members of the

Board of Education, was discussed at the meeting and referred to the school committee.

Henry Gilligan, president of the association, presided.

Women Plan Large Drive On Segregation

On Wednesday evening, December 9, at the Y. W. C. A., a large group of women presenting benevolent clubs, fraternities, social clubs, societies, etc., met in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. to lay plans for a big anti-segregation drive, to raise funds in fighting segregation.

The body of women hope to affiliate in the end with the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Beginning Sunday, December 20, with a meeting at John Wesley Church at five o'clock the drive will proceed with quite a number of activities during the week, which will be announced later.

All the clubs in Washington who have not joined in with this movement and who wish to aid will please send their names or communicate with Mrs. Jennie McGuire, 9th and Westminister Street, N.W. The women are trying to make this one of the most gigantic drives in the history of Washington and asks the co-operation of all the women of the District of Columbia.

After "Huns" Bombed \$250,000 Chicago Church

BOMBING BOMBERS



The Chicago Grand Jury has indicted a score or more of persons for bombing. Little attention was given to this bombing so long as it affected only Negroes' homes. But, like all evils, if permitted to continue, such activities will proceed to other races and other colors. Crime, like disease germs, knows no race nor state line. We are always glad when the evils of the community begin to touch all. Then all will begin to rid the community of those evils. Common dangers and common sufferings prompt common alliances. One is estopped from asking, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Bombers will now, most likely, be unsafe and uncomfortable.

CHICAGO WHITES STILL FIGHT FOR PROPERTY

(A. N. P.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1925—Because the owner of a residence hotel in a desirable section, frequented exclusively by high-class whites chose to rent the building to Negroes who pay his four hundred dollars a month rental the whites are raising all manner of complaint in an effort to get the Negroes out. There are fifty in the hotel. They are orderly and respectable. The whites resent the dab of color and have combined to force their eviction fearing that once the Negroes get in a bad way, they will continue to come. The leaders of the whites are advising colored leaders to do what they can to entice the Negroes back into the so-called "black belt" for the best interest of both races.

Wrecked Entrance to the Bethesda Baptist Church, 53rd and Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in which a high explosive bomb was set off early Friday morning, doing \$125,000 damage.—Photo by Ganaway.

15 MORE INDICTED IN BOMBING TRUST

BY EARL JOHNSON

Chicago, December 4.—Authorities believe they have broken the back of the "bomb trust" that has gained a strangle hold on many small business and trade unions here.

The special grand jury, investigating the campaign of explosive intimidation, completed its work Friday evening by voting 15 more true bills. Fifty leaders of the "trust" have now been indicted. Bombings have fallen off sharply since the quiz began.

Next week the regular grand jury will take up the investigation. More indictments are certain.

What the authorities have learned this week is that the trust has insinuated itself into so-called business associations. Bombing was once identified almost wholly with labor wars in this country. Now it has entered the field of small business through the organization of these associations.

Gangsters versed in the art of the professional terrorism have induced dry cleaners, bakers, laundrymen, cobblers, dyers and fruit and vegetable dealers to join "associations for mutual benefit." Once a nucleus of members was obtained the leaders proceeded with bombs against the establishments of those who declined to join.

One hundred and nineteen stores and homes have been blown up in Chicago this year. Often windows were smashed as an initial warning. If this violence proved ineffective, the entire business establishment frequently was wrecked by a bomb.

According to Joseph P. Savage, assistant state's attorney, the members of the associations themselves were not immune to intimidation. When they failed to accede to the demands of the organizers in matters of prices, employees or business methods, they were made to pay heavy fines.

"Thus far we have only scratched the surface," says Savage.

The success of the investigation is due largely to the confession of Mrs. Lena Rice, Michigan farmer's wife, who came here as the lover of one of the bombers. She was arrested with four men just as she was placing a bomb, with lighted fuse, in the doorway of a hardware store. Nearly all of those indicted are already arrested and held in jail under bonds of \$25,000 each. Several of them, including Mrs. Rice, are to be arraigned Saturday.

Segregation - 1925.

Illinois.

Below is a reproduction of the article appearing in The Chicago Tribune of May 2nd, 1915. The details show that Clark was the leading spirit in the effort to prevent colored property owners from living south of 39th Street. His son-in-law, John Saunders, living in the same house with Clark now seeks the support of the very people who were so bitterly opposed by Clark in his campaign of hate and segregation.

NEARBY WHITES SEIZE HOUSE A NEGRO BOUGHT

Charles Davis Was All Packed
To Move Into 4506 For-
restville Avenue

WARNING ON THE DOOR

In a second floor flat at 4809 Langley avenue Charles H. Davis, a negro post-office employee, has his furniture all packed ready to move into the residence he recently contracted to purchase at 4506 Forrestville avenue. Last night a man who had been stationed in the flat to guard the furniture said Davis and his wife, Estelle J. Davis, who is a teacher in the Keith school at Dearborn and Twenty-fourth streets, had gone out of town to spend Sunday.

Over at 4506 Forrestville avenue Policeman J. H. Wilson of the Fiftieth street station stood guard on the outside while inside reposed John J. Fleming, whose six feet and some 200 pounds of brawn gave evidence he was capable of enforcing the task intrusted to him as outlined on a poster pasted in one of the front windows of the house.

Here Is Notice

The notice reads:

MR. JOHN J. FELMING: You are hereby authorized to take possession as custodian of the property known as 4506 Forrestville Avenue and hold possession thereof against all persons. And for that purpose the keys are delivered into your hands.

CHARLES M. HAFT, personally, and for other persons on said street.

Meanwhile an indignation meeting of thoroughly outraged Forrestville avenue residents who object strenuously to becoming neighbors of Davis was being held at the residence of Wallace G. Clark, drainage trustee, at 4520 Forrestville avenue.

The property in question belonged to the Burdick estate, for which Attorney Harry C. Kinne is trustee. Of late it had been rented, through the real estate firm of R. W. Wolfe & Co., with offices at 206 West Garfield boulevard, to William B. Denny for \$57.50 a month. Mr. Denny's lease expired April 30, and he moved farther up the block.

On April 23 the property was sold by Mr. Kinne to Mrs. Josephine Mulcahy for a cash consideration of \$5,000. Then a contract of sale was made to Davis by Mrs. Mulcahy through the real estate firm.

Take Charge of Things

The news spread that a negro was to move in. There were many private protests and indignation meetings. Yesterday word spread that Davis was coming to take possession. A hurried consultation was held, Assistant Corporation Counsel Hoff and Mr. Clark took charge of things, and a delegation was sent to the Wolfe Real Estate agency.

When Davis arrived he faced the poster and Fleming's forbidding countenance through the window. Denny had turned the keys over to the neighbors when he left. Davis read the sign, expressed his mind to the watchman, and went away, saying he would go to court on Monday and obtain possession. Some one in the neighborhood feared, however, he intended to return with reinforcements and called up the police.

Police Come on the Run

Policeman Kelliher came on the run and found a crowd of excited citizens gathered in front of the place. Late Patrolman Wilson relieved him on guard.

The residents asserted they had agreed to purchase the house jointly and it was the "community property." They denied the deed had been transferred to Davis, but stated he merely had made a contract to purchase the house on monthly payments of \$35. The real estate agents, they said, had been reimbursed for the costs in the case, and they merely had taken over the contract. Mrs. Mulcahy, it was said, is employed in the Wolfe real estate office and she was merely a figure head in the transaction.

"I knew that negroes had looked at the property, and I warned the residents of the neighborhood they had better purchase it themselves, as it had to be sold to settle the estate," said Mr. Kinne. "They laughed at me. I sold to Mrs. Mulcahy, and

I understand she sold to Davis, but I had nothing to do with that transaction, I don't know who Mrs. Mulcahy is, but I heard the deed had been transferred to Davis."

DE PRIEST PROPERTY IS AGAIN BOMB'S TARGET

Determination on the part of objecting neighbors Saturday resulted in the bombing of property owned by Oscar De Priest. This makes the fifth such attempt in as many years. A stick of dynamite, which had been placed under a wooden shed adjoining an apartment building owned by De Priest at 3706-08-10 Ellis Ave., threw terror into that part of the city shortly before daylight Saturday, when it exploded and blasted a large hole in the ground and wrecked the shed. No one was injured and the damage was not serious, as no fire resulted.

Neither the former alderman nor his son could account for the bombing.

The most recent of the other dynamite attacks in the De Priest quarter was on April 28, when a large charge was placed in an apartment building owned by him in the same block on Ellis Ave. At that time windows were broken for many blocks, but no persons were injured.

TWO BOMBINGS WITHIN A WEEK STIR SOUTHSIDE

Both Outrages Were Without Warning

The property of Neal Smith, 3702 Ellis Ave., was the second during the week to suffer from bombing. Through an error, the local daily papers reported that the property of Oscar De Priest was the object of the explosives.

At 2:30 while occupants of the house slumbered, the entire neighborhood was jarred by the explosion. Windows were shattered in practically every building in the

block. Although the interior of 3702 was badly damaged and part of the glass and plaster fell on some of the occupants, none were seriously injured. Children sleeping in a front room were nearly covered with debris and only an act of Providence prevented their being severely crushed. Mr. Smith is an employee of the Post Office.

Second Within Week

A similar disturbance occurred at 5344 Prairie Ave., Tuesday, April 21 when a bomb was placed in the hallway of the three flat building of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo (Ink) Williams, who live on the third floor of that building averted injury by only five minutes since they had just left the house and started to drive off in their car when that explosion occurred.

Motive Obscure

The motive for these two cases seems to be a puzzle to the police department beyond the usual deduction that certain members of the opposite race object to their presence in the neighborhood. However, the Prairie avenue residence has been occupied by colored people for over 6 years. No warning or letter was received in either case. Because of the property damage and loss suffered by everyone within the radius of the block, white and colored, these offenses indicate an inferior mental stage on the part of some individuals which might warrant a new classification among lunatics stamping them "bomb-maniacs."

DePriest Building Bombed

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—A bomb was thrown into a building at 4700 Ellis avenue, owned by Oscar De Priest, local politician, here this week. Several of the occupants were injured. The guilty parties have not been apprehended, and the motive for the act is not known.

Other Papers Say

FOMENTING RACE WAR IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Chicago Daily Worker]

The story of the organized move to segregate the Negro population of Washington, D. C., which we published recently, shows that most of those who breathe the poisonous atmosphere of the nation's capital have learned nothing from the race wars that have broken out from time to time under the shadow of the capitol's dome.

As usual, the real estate sharks, an element whose close connection with the underworld has never been given the publicity it deserves, are the moving spirits in a campaign that can result only in bloodshed. The Negroes are being forced north by the same historical factors that sent wave after wave of white workers westward to the now vanished frontier—pressure of population, persecution and industrial development—economic and political pressure.

The Negroes are here. They, unlike the European immigrants, did not make the choice of location. They cannot be placed on reservations like the few hundred thousand Indians, neither can they be deported like foreign-born workers who put the interests of the working class ahead of loyalty to the oppressors and their state.

It is useless, of course, to urge upon the middle-class groups who look upon the Negro as fit only for the most menial tasks, inferior to the noble Nordic prune-peddlers, the only way of solving the race problem, i. e., accepting the Negro as an equal and treating him as such. Segregation is prima facie evidence of hostility to the Negro, as an individual and as a race. It will intensify the friction by creating in the whites an intolerable attitude of superiority and in the Negroes a justifiable resentment which will and does find expression in spite of lynching, burnings, denial of social, political and economic equality.

Our social system is, of course, in the hands of parasites, but that is no reason why even in a stronghold of theirs like Washington, matters in which the lives and happiness of thousands are involved, should be left to the sinister control of "real-tors" whose idea of the solution of the race problem is to patronize Negro prostitutes, "to change their luck" while always referring to the Negro masses as "those black bastards."

There is a great opportunity for the Communists in Washington to make the revolutionary position on the race question clear to both black and white workers.

MAY 7, 1925

Race Segregation Case Will Go to Supreme Court

EIGHT YEARS AGO the supreme court of the United States decided that Negroes could not be legally compelled to live within segregated sections. Various movements to establish colored residential sections by ordinance have met with denial by the courts as a contravention of the fourteenth amendment. Now comes another series of trials from a case in New Orleans. A resident proposed to divide his house into a "double" and rent one side to a colored family. One Joseph Tyler applied for an injunction to prevent the lease being made to a Negro family. The lower court denied him the writ. He appealed to the supreme court of the state and it remanded the case for retrial in the lower court. There is a city ordinance in New Orleans which legalizes segregation. The lower court's decision held this ordinance invalid, and the state supreme court in recovering the decision upholds the ordinance. The colored people of the city have raised a fund of \$6,000 with which to fight the case through. They look upon the action of the state court in remanding it to the local retrial as an effort to wear them out with delay and expensive litigation. The national association for the advancement of colored people has come to their rescue and will carry the case through to the United States supreme court, where it is felt that the judgment rendered in 1917 will be sustained and applied to the Louisiana case. Colored folk generally are quite willing to live in colored neighborhoods. Like seeks like and Negroes in America are no exception. But being human, like white people they object to compulsion. Most of the trouble made over Negro residential quarters is made by the whites, and not by the Negroes. The black man seldom seeks to impose himself where not wanted, but a home he must have and the right to a good home must be accorded him just as it is to any other man. He asks to be treated as a man, not as a black man. That treatment accorded, he prefers black men for his neighbors.

Best Editorial of the Week

NEGRO INVASION

Again the nightmare of Negro invasion of restricted district is rending the minds of the familiar "lily whites." Recently the efforts of two prosperous and respectable Negroes in Detroit to live as other men, in places of their own choosing evoked the veritable wrath of Hades, with the result that the life and property of the new owners were placed in jeopardy.

Anglo-Saxon inconsistency.

In one breath the Nordic tongue calls the black man lazy, and in the very next refuses him a job even to verify the truth of the accusation. He is branded a thriftless ne'r-do-well, and yet, when he would prove the contrary by buying a home and assuming the dignity of a property-owning citizen, he is denied the right. How in the name of consistency, can a Negro be accused of being satisfied with dilapidated shacks in back alleys, ungraded, unlighted streets, amid every conceivable unsanitary condition, when every effort is made to checkmate his advancement to any higher plane. That the Negro center of population in every large city is found in the most undesirable section, is no more due to his wishes than that jim-crowism on public carriers, is a condition of his own choosing and creation. Denied the right to rent where he chooses he must rent where he can. He is offered the worst and charged the most, but tolerates an unsatisfactory position which thrift and patience can remedy.

According to the Anglo-Saxon attitude, when a Negro saves capital sufficient to invest in a home, he is expected to violate the first principle of good business and make his investment in property that nobody else wants now, or at any other time. But Negroes are not making a habit of this sort of thing.

With Negroes, buying a home means making an investment just as much as it does to anybody else. And like anybody else he is looking to make the best investment possible, while improving living conditions for his family. If the streets the city over, were properly graded, paved and lighted, there would be no necessity for Negro invasion of the so-called

restricted districts. Negroes are not giving a tinker's damn about having white neighbors. But they are determined to have better hom and neighborhoods for the proper rearing of their families and a comfortable existence for themselves. And moreover the sticks, stones, threats, yea even the bullets of "lily-white hoodlums are not enough to prevent encroachment upon white neighborhoods, to have what they want.

—Pittsburgh American

MAKE PLANS TO PROTECT AGAINST MOB

White Realty Owners Offer Violence

Threats of personal violence against Warren & Jackson, real estate dealers with offices at 5327 Indiana Ave., have been made by an anonymous gang, signing themselves the "C. C. C. C.s." The gang promises revenge on the real estate men because they persist in selling homes to Race People in "white neighborhoods." The latter have expressed themselves unchanged in their policy and prepared for any attack which might come.

The "C. C. C. C.s" became aroused against the real estate men when the house at 5309 Indiana Ave. was sold to the Waterford brothers. At the time of the sale in April, William Kirk, 302 E. Garfield Blvd., and Freidman of the firm of Kirk & Freidman, 5501 Prairie Ave., both white, warned both the real estate firm and the Waterfords against making the transaction. They promised trouble if their warnings were not heeded.

Warren & Jackson replied that the house was up for sale and if the whites cared to purchase it, they would raise no objection. They refused, however, to agree to any policy of segregation merely to comply with the personal wishes of disaffected neighbors. The white men failed to buy the property and insisted that the real estate dealers not make the sale to members of our Race.

House Bombed in June

In June the house was bombed, but the attempt made to oust the Waterfords was still unsuccessful. F. S. Hendricks, 130 E. Garfield Blvd., in a conference with the Waterfords, also

warned them to get out of the neighborhood, and as the others, offered threats of violence when they refused. As a result, Warren & Jackson will enter a suit for \$10,000 against Kirk, Freidman and Hendricks, holding them responsible for the bombing and the last threatening note.

The blackhand letter reads:

"LISTEN—AND—ACT"

Messrs. Warren and Jefferson:

Sirs: For instant 5809 Indiana Ave. have been sold to "Niggers" and we will not allow our desirable neighborhood to become undesirable by your graft for money, yet we have found this family to intelligent, but we swear by our maker they shall not live among us, because they will induce others to come.

Therefore you may note; that since you have no regard in selling and initiating deals, and sales, of property to both Races and thereby cause racial upheavels, and making insurrections neighborhoods as No; mention above have been terrigated.

Whereas we, the members of the mention society have fixed plans for execution of your own life, and all that has helped to put these people out in our neighborhood.

Your immediate attention to make provisions for these people to leave here, and get nearer their own people will mean length of your days.

Your Warrantees:—

Signed by "The C. C. C. C.s"

Ps. H. S. Jamerson Warren and Jefferson And Murphy.

Real Estate Men Prepared

Friends of the real estate men have notified them that they are ready on the slightest notice to support and defend them should any attempt be made to carry out the tone of the letter. The Waterfords have expressed their resolve to remain in their present location unless a legitimate sale is made and not to be intimidated away from their homes by cowardly notes or threats.

INTIMIDATION AND SEGREGATION LOOM ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Beaten By Officers

Cross left the place and went to the corner of Indiana Ave., to cool off. Within a few minutes, the strong arm of the law placed him under arrest. He was told that the restaurant manager had ordered his arrest. Cross is alleged to have heard one of the officers say, "Let's tap him one," another said, "no, wait until we get to the station."

Wednesday morning, the case was heard before Judge Harris, who fined Cross \$25 and costs. The officers then rushed him to the bull pen where he was found in a bloody condition by Bailiff Harris.

After hearing the boy's story, Harris went to the judge and explained both sides of the case to the jurist and the boy was discharged.

As the jurist gave this order, he told the bailiff that he was glad that this administration had instituted a survey worker, a position that has long been needed for the protection, not only of colored citizens, but of all persons, that are not able to have the proper legal service.

Facts Brought to Light, Through Survey Worker of Bailiffs Office

Should one of color attempt to go into certain restaurants in the 43d street and 47th street districts, you may be liable to intimidation, asked out, placed under arrest, beaten and taken to court, then sent to jail.

Such facts were brought to light, during the past week, when Arthur W. Harris, of Bailiff Snow's office, appointed as survey worker of the courts, found Fred Cross, 4419 Indiana Avenue, in the bull pen at the 48th street court, badly beaten up.

Cross told the bailiff that he had gone into the restaurant, doors from Indiana Avenue, (the name of the place is being withheld, at present, at the request of other investigators for the city), and asked for a cup of coffee and a sandwich. He was told that colored people were not served there. He was put to further trouble and humiliation when he asked why. The reply he received, was that if he did not leave the place he would be arrested. During this time a colored lady had entered and was likewise refused service.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 19.—A group of masked

whites are alleged to have bombed the Bethesda Baptist Church, East 53d St. and Michigan avenue Thursday. This is the second time the church has been bombed during the past nine months. The building was badly damaged. The loss being estimated at \$75,000. The edifice was formerly the Bonia Shalom Temple of Israel. Huge crowds, said to have been awakened by the terrific shock caused by the explosion which shook the entire city and shattered windows within a half-mile radius of the church, gathered at the scene of the explosion, and greatly impeded the work of firemen.

Envious Whites Suspicioned

Prejudice against Negroes because of their acquiring such a valuable property in a so-called "white" neighborhood was assigned by police officials as the cause of the bombing. It is said that many warnings have been sent to various members of the congregation by unknown persons urging the Negroes to give up the church before something serious happened.

Witness Gives Police Clue

Police report that a witness has been found who said that five minutes before the explosion of the dynamite bomb, about 3:45 a. m. he saw a touring car parked at the curb in front of the church. One man, he said, left the machine and approached the building. He then ran to the car and was driven east in 53rd street. There were three men in the machine which bore no lights nor license plates, the witness said.

A reward of \$1,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of the bombers was offered through the Keystone Detective Agency, with offices in 129 East 31st St.

The bomb was placed under an archway connecting the main church structure with a community house. The entire inside of the building was ruined and the walls so weakened that the fire chief states that they may fall. The police believe that no one was injured. Firemen say that when they arrived they found the night watchman on his knees in prayer and almost fainting with terror.

Pastor Angered by Vandalism

The Rev. Eli T. Martin, D. D., pastor of the church, was much aggrieved and greatly indignant when told of the bombing. After a few seconds' thought he said:

"This bombing is not altogether unexpected. The first time the church was bombed people in the neighborhood freely hinted that such was only a warning. However, I have gone to the police and made my complaint to them. My people and I are citizens of the city, state and nation and are therefore entitled to full protection from ghoulis outrages of this kind. This unwanton destruction of property will leave our congregation in financial straits. The repair and reconstruction of the church and community house will be discussed later."

A huge black powder bomb damaged the church January 19, 1925, one week after the Bethesda congregation purchased the property. Police and county officials are reported to making a concerted effort to find the culprits and declare that justice will be meted out to them, if apprehended and convicted.

LAW HOT ON TRAIL OF CHURCH BOMBERS

By J. BLAINE POINDEXTER

While citizens slept, a bomb planted by parties as yet unknown almost wrecked Bethesda Baptist church, 53d St. and Michigan Ave., at 4 o'clock Friday morning.

The bomb was planted at the 53d St. entrance to the community house, which joins the main church auditorium. The terrific explosion, heard for miles, wrecked the north side of the church, shattering its walls and breaking its walls and crushing to pieces the huge stone pillars which graced this entrance to the church which was purchased 10 months ago by the Bethesda Baptist congregation, led by Rev. Ely T. Martin, pastor, for \$217,000.

Not only did the explosion wreck the church but every window in buildings close to the edifice was shattered and many others within a radius of half a mile. Through some miracle Arthur Polk, the caretaker, and his family who live in the community house escaped injury. The blast threw them from their beds and struck terror to their hearts.

A few minutes later firemen were rushing to the scene and an excited throng was milling around the ill-fated church. The building was said to have been the handsomest church edifice on the South side. Before its purchase by the Bethesda congregation it was known as the Isaiah Temple Israel and owned by the Jewish congregation of which Rabbi Gerson B. Levi was pastor. Just after it was turned over to our people for possession a bomb was placed at the 53d St. entrance which did very little damage at that time.

Fortunately this second serious occurrence was covered with bombing insurance to the extent of \$250,000, according to Rev. Martin, the pastor, who asserted that as soon as the damage, estimated at close to \$50,000, is appraised by the insurance company rebuilding of the church will get under way.

Crowe Gives Aid

The Wabash Ave. police immediately got in touch with the pastor Friday and sought from him a statement which would aid them in tracing the perpetrators of the outrage. The police are being aided by State's

Attorney Crowe's investigators who have combed the South and West sides for suspects and who have brought for questioning to the state's attorney's office scores of property owners and real estate dealers of property in the neighborhood of the church and vicinity.

Mr. Crowe expressed in vigorous terms his disapproval of the bombing outrage and declared his determination to do all in his power to bring the guilty parties to trial. He placed Assistant State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage in complete charge of the investigation with orders to leave no stone unturned to get not only the criminals who placed the bomb, but those who were responsible for having them do it.

Under suspicion in this regard, said Mr. Savage, are crooked real estate dealers and property owners of the South side, who control the property from 51st St. and Michigan Ave. to 55th and Michigan.

"I believe real estate dealers are the ones responsible for this outrage," Mr. Savage said. "It is my theory that they had the church bombed to frighten white property owners into selling their property in the community at a sacrifice, thus giving the dealers a chance to buy it and sell to colored people at exorbitant profits." Mr. Savage added.

Besides Officers Dwyer, Healey and Sheehy of the Wabash Ave. police aiding the state's attorney's office, the services of Sheridan A. Bruseaux of the Keystone National Detective agency have been employed.

Reward Offered

According to the detective's statement, he has offered \$1,000 reward for information that will lead to the

arrest and conviction of the bombers. Through his investigations it was learned that the Hyde Park and Kenwood Property Owners associations and the Woodlawn and Washington Park Business Men's associations consolidated with the purpose of keeping members of the Race out of those districts.

Their meetings, it was learned, were being held at the Ridgeway club, 5330 Indiana Ave., where money was collected for the purpose of keeping the Race from the districts surrounding the Bethesda Baptist church.

Acting on this information, three squads of detectives, led by Assistant State's Attorney Savage and Detective Bruseaux, armed with warrants, raided the Ridgeway club, confiscated the records and took the heads of the associations to the state's attorney's office for questioning.

Saw Bombers

The investigators also found a witness who saw the automobile used by the bombers and who followed them in their flight from the scene. This witness is Joseph Jones, 4240 St. Lawrence Ave., a taxicab driver. He said that a 4 a. m. Friday he left some passengers at 5223 Indiana Ave. and started south on Indiana Ave. just as the explosion occurred.

At the intersection of 53d St. he said he saw a black touring car speeding east on 53d St. and he gave chase and caught up with the car at 53d St. and South parkway. Three men were in the car and he got a good look at them as his cab drew alongside their Haynes car. One of them leaned out and threatened him, Jones said, and he drew back.

The car went north on South parkway and then west on 51st St. Jones followed. At 51st St. and Michigan Ave. were two traffic policemen. Jones said he told them he believed the men in the car ahead threw the bomb. One of the cops said he couldn't follow because his motorcycle was broken. The other jumped on the running board of his cab and they gave chase, but lost the car. While he pursued, Jones said, he threw his spotlight on the car to get the license number, but the machine bore none, he said.

Services were held Sunday in the auditorium of the Community house after the architect of the building had given it a thorough examination as to its safety and said it was O. K. Telegrams and letters of sympathy from other denominations, local and national, have been received by the pastor and officers of the wrecked church.

All day Friday, Saturday and Sunday crowds lined the streets viewing the work of the blast. The sight proved heartrending to members of the Jewish congregation who formerly owned the temple. When they visited the scene and looked upon the torn, ragged building for which they had sacrificed so much and loved so dearly they stood and wept.

CHICAGO FLAMES WITH TORCH OF SEGREGATION

(Staff Correspondence for The Associated Negro Press)

New York, Oct. 15.—The subject of Negro segregation has become the big issue before the American people dealing with matters racial. The intensity of the white program against the Negro has brought the subject to the fore as never before. Spreading in all directions like the traditional chestnut tree, there is no point of the compass free from the inoculation of the virus of hate. Strange as it may seem, white and black people are divided on the subject!

There are white people who believe there should be no segregation; and there are black people who have no objection to it. This is true in the matters of homes, schools and public places. It is a minority of whites who oppose segregation; and it is a minority of blacks who favor it. The majority of whites either favor it or are indifferent to the subject. Those of the white who are indifferent either have other subjects which they regard as more important to think about or else the issue has not yet succeeded in impressing them sufficiently to form an opinion.

Whites who are busy at favoring segregation are militant, aggressive, venomous and dastardly. They are stopping at nothing in expression or act to "keep the Negro in his place." They can, and do, raise a hundred thousand dollars to carry on their propaganda of hate quicker than the black who oppose it and suffer by it can, or do, raise one hundred dollars. The Associated Negro Press is familiar with a specific instance of this in the middle west. The whites had one meeting on housing segregation and check books were turned over to the chairman with signatures and blank spaces to be filled in by him. The colored people had three meetings, and while there was considerable talk of what must be done, at no time did anyone suggest raising a "fund for expense."

Disease Spreads Faster Than Remedy

New York continues to back up Postman Brown in Staten Island. But his is not an isolated case. There are many other places in New York at this time where there are mumblings and grumblings about the approach of the ebony hued citizens of America. New York is a very busy place, and it has little time in the whirl of existence to give much concern to such matters. But there is more agitation here than is healthy for comfort.

Boston is not free from it. They are catching the spirit of "moving out" in Boston, and the same flare of indignation is observed there that one finds in other places. William Monroe Trotter, founder and moving spirit of the National Equal Rights League, a citizen of Boston who has spent his life in fighting segregation, has seen to it that the subject is the chief one in the annual meeting of his organization. In Nashville, Tenn., the Klux have sought to intimidate the members of a Greek Letter College fraternity, who purchased a chapter home, by burning a cross in front of it, and sending notes of warning. In Cincinnati, Ohio, "indignant white citizens, incensed at a Negro buying a home in an exclusive neighborhood," set fire to the furniture of a family moving in a house, only to discover that the furniture and house belonged not to colored but to whites—they had picked the wrong house.

Detroit marks time, awaiting the approaching trial of Dr. Sweet, his wife, mother of a 15 months old baby, and nine others, charged with first degree murder, following the firing into the crowd of white who had gathered in front of Dr. Sweet's new home. It is not generally known that this property for years had belonged to a colored man married to a white woman.

Cleveland is not marking time, but working considerably under cover. According to exclusive information, the pioneer white of Cleveland regard the opposition there as untimely, in view of the approaching week of raising several millions of dollars for their annual Community Chest early in November. Indignant whites have made the Community Chest an issue on Negro housing. Colored people have sensed the folly of the proposal of cutting off Negro charities, and the blacks are taking advantage of it in presenting their claims before the bar of public opinion.

Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Columbus, Philadelphia, and Newark, N. J., are some of the other

larger cities where this subject of segregation has reached an acute stage. In many of these cities, the subject of segregated schools is equally as acute as that of housing. Chicago, it seems, has gone through the worst of its difficulties for the present, due to much building on the North and West sides, leaving South Side properties, the finest in America, at the disposal of the racial group. Colored Chicago, however, stood its ground in the midst of bombs and intimidation, and even today is organized to meet all emergencies. There are scores of small cities, heretofore free from intensified prejudice, where the subject of housing and schools has come forward.

HUNT FIFTEEN FOR BOMBING NEGRO CHURCH

Fifteen prominent members of a number of southside property "protective" associations have been sought for in an attempt to fix the blame for the bombing of the Bethesda (Negro) Baptist church, located on the south-east corner of Michigan Ave. and 53rd street.

This church was formerly a Jewish synagogue and was sold to the Negro Baptists. The surrounding neighborhood has been thickly populated with white residents and Negroes are now beginning to settle in the neighborhood. It is expected that the Klan element which lives in this district is responsible for the bombing.

Realtors Behind Bombing

One of the Negro detective agencies has found a woman residing in the district who attended a number of meetings of these "protective" associations, where the bombing of the Bethesda church was discussed. The name of the witness is kept a secret as fears for her life have been expressed if some of the realtors in the district who are behind these associations know her identity.

Funds Disappear

This woman further testified that funds were raised at a number of meetings of these "protective" associations to fight the "invasion of Negroes." Several of these funds have disappeared. One fund of \$100,000 which was raised to fight the "invasion" has disappeared from the southside bank in which the funds were kept.

The bombing of the church was

carried out by a group from the "protective" associations to frighten the Negro residents in this district to move away and go further to the north where the Negroes are segregated in what is known as the "black belt" of Chicago. Negro residents in the district refuse to be intimidated in this manner and have decided to find the guilty culprit and have him punished for the bombing of the church.

Some eye-witnesses to the bombing say they saw a high-powered automobile draw up to the church, out of which a man jumped out and walked up to the church doors. He then returned to his waiting automobile and sped away. A short time later the explosion occurred destroying the entire front of the church. It will be necessary to rebuild the church.

Windows for blocks around were shattered when the bomb exploded. No one was injured as the church was empty at the time the bomb exploded.

Segregation - 1925

Indiana.

Indianapolis Has Near Race Riot

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 20.—A Southern "genemun" who failed to remember that he was above the Mason-Dixon line when Clark Adams, a Negro, attempted to sit down beside him on an Indianapolis street car yesterday evening, started a near race riot, not being accustomed to giving colored people in his own native hinterland.

Adams boarded the car, and walked to a seat where the Southern cracker was sprawled over both sections. As there were no other vacant seats in the car, he asked the man to move over in a gentlemanly manner. Looking up at Adams, with disdain, the white man refused to move, and told the colored man to "stand up and wait till I get off." Angered by the defiant attitude, Adams demanded in no uncertain tone that he move over on one part of the seat. When he failed to move this time, Adams grabbed him by the collar of his coat and dragged him out of the seat and sat down himself.

Other colored passengers, incensed by the white man's actions, gave him what is known as "the razzberry", and hustled him off of the car. Throughout the disturbance, the conductor, motorman and other white men on the car maintained an attitude of absolute non-interference, and permitted the white disturber to receive his just deserts.

**KELSO WARNS NEGRO
RESIDENTS TO MOVE**

Kelso, Feb. 12.—The Negro population in Kelso and Longview is becoming a problem, as the number of Negroes constantly increases.

When the Long-Bell Lumber Co., entered the Cowlitz county territory there were no Negroes here. Today, it is said, there are fully 100 in Kelso and Longview, and the number is steadily increasing.

Many of them work on section work for the Longview, Portland & Northern Railway, others are employed at other work in Longview and others as porters, bootblacks and at similar jobs in Longview with a number of them working at such jobs in Kelso.

A settlement not far from the Longview business district was established for the Longview Negro population and that settlement will soon be moved farther south toward the mill plant. Many of them did not care to live in that district, and they have located at a number of places in Kelso. It is estimated that about 40 Negroes live in Kelso. Warnings to the Negroes to move have been posted alongside some of their habitations, and a Negro pool-room in West Kelso was closed on protest of population in that part of the city.

There are few Negro children here, most of the population being men. This fall the Longview school district opened a "Jim Crow" school for the colored children, but parents of the four Negro pupils, when entered, sent their children to other places in the Northwest in protest against the separate school for colored children. Recently a colored child living in Longview sought to enter the Kelso school, but was sent back to Longview, and is now attending there.

Segregation - 1925.

Kentucky.

Louisville Post Takes High Ground on Segregation

The News has said its say on segregation and the effort to keep colored citizens from living where they CAN, and WILL. It is with pleasure The News quotes the following editorial from The Louisville Post of Thursday:

LOUISIANA HAS MUCH TO LEARN

Louisiana appears to have let the procession go by. Its Supreme Court this week appointed a "segregation ordinance" passed by the New Orleans City Council. It prohibits Negroes from establishing residences in white neighborhoods and forbids whites to live in Negro neighborhoods.

The Supreme Court of the United States has already passed on this question, but Louisiana appears to be unaware of this decision. Louisville passed a segregation ordinance some years ago. Its terms were almost identical with the ordinance reported from New Orleans and approved by the highest Louisiana court. The Louisville ordinance was ruled unconstitutional in its entirety by the Supreme Court. Negroes of Louisiana are raising a fund of \$40,000 to carry the new ordinance to the Supreme Court. It will probably get the same short shrift the Louisville ordinance received.

Recently the question of selling property to Negroes in white neighborhoods was taken up by the Real Estate Board of this city. If it is desirable to prevent this, the remedy lies with the property owner. He is not compelled to sell, nor can he be restrained from selecting his own purchaser. In view of the Supreme Court's ruling, it is not evident how

any action other than individual can be taken. The law of the land does not sanction areas of proscription.

WANT TO CHANGE STREET NAMES BECAUSE NEGROES LIVE ON THEM

Another instance of the high cost of race prejudice came to light Monday when a number of residents of the "Shawnee section" of the city asked the Board of Public Works to change the names of certain streets.

These good people want the names of Walnut, Chestnut, Madison and Magazine streets from Thirty-first street down to the river changed and given more hi-fa-lutin names.

The reason given for this idea is that "many Negroes live on these streets" and that causes proper to depreciate. In other words a white man living in Crescent Hill, who wanted to move in the Western section would not want to pay much for a house at Fortieth and Chestnut streets because Negroes lived up about Tenth and Chestnut. He would be willing to pay more, however, if Fortieth and Chestnut streets were called Stratford-on-Avon or Pricadilly.

Up to date the Board has not agreed to change the names as it is though that it simplifies matters for citizens and strangers to have all through streets of the same name from end o end.

I certainly costs a lot in money and mental anguish to suffer from that disease "Race Prejudice"

CANE RUN WHITE FOLKS COOL OFF

PROTEST SALE OF LOTS TO COLORED OFFERED TO BUY THEM. BUT FAILED TO PRODUCE

Prejudice comes high, it costs a shut up the Cane Run Club did not lot and often its eyes are bigger than PUT UP. According to the daily its pocketbook. This was proven by the Cane Run either, but that will comem with Improvement Club when its mem-time. Messrs J. W. Frierson, colored, and W. H. Ruff, white, are in being sold to colored people some the real estate business. Some months where on the road that they offered ago they bought a plot of land out the agents selling the property \$4,- on Crumm road between Cane Run 500 profit on it. The agents accepted the offer though they could divided the land into 109 lots salable make more by selling single lots from \$175 to \$700 a lot. But when it came time to put up

They thought to sell these lots to colored people who want to get away from the congestion of the city. They had sold about 40 lots when certain white people, a mile or two away from this property, worked themselves up into a frenzy that their property would "depreciate" if Negroes moved out that way.

They met and appointed a committee of five men "to use its own discretion in preventing a Negro settlement from being established in that section." Mr. Frierson attended the meeting. There were white men present who opposed any effort to keep the lots from being sold to colored people. Some favored such an effort. None could put up money to buy the lots so the meeting adjourned with the acceptance of the idea Negroes can live anywhere they can buy and can buy anywhere they can raise the money to buy. Good-bye.

Jealous Klansmen Bomb Home of Business Man

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9.—Citizens here are up in arms over the recent bombing of a modern bungalow owned by a well-known business man of this city, who has purchased a home in the so-called white district.

The bungalow, recently completed, was dynamited and two holes torn in the foundation. Police were notified immediately after the bombing, but no arrests have been made. Although it is rumored that the police are acquainted with the bombers.

The house is said to have been one of the most beautiful in the 33d block on Grand Ave. Mr. Wigginton has received a number of threatening letters from members of the Klan, telling him not to move into his new home.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Assures President of N. A. A. C. P. Property will be Protected.

Directly following the dynamiting of two homes in Parkland, Mr. Wilson Lovett, President of the N. A. A. C. P., wrote Chief of Police Braden requesting police protection for the occupants of those homes. Mr. Lovett is in receipt of the following letter from Col. Braden:

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1925.
Mr. Wilson Lovett, President
Louisville Branch N. A. A. C. P.,
6th and Walnut, City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., asking that we give special protection to the property of Mr. and Mrs. Sayles at 1051 S. 32nd street. I have passed your letter on to Capt. Pate of the Fourth Police District, with instructions to give the situation every possible attention.

Very truly,
(Signed) FORREST BRADEN,
Chief of Police.

Home Bombed

Attempts at Race Segregation

Associated Negro Press—

Louisville, Ky.—For the second time in two weeks the home of a colored resident in a district limited to whites, was dynamited Saturday. The house is occupied by C. G. Sayles. Investigators found the remains of a gas pipe in the concrete foundation.

Neither Mr. or Mrs. Sayles were injured. Damage amounting to \$700 was done. The agitation for residential segregation continues in the city.

(From the Chicago Daily News.)

In 1917 the United States Supreme Court annulled a Louisville city ordinance that provided for the segregation of Negroes in a sort of pale of settlement. In consequence it was believed that attempts at segregation by statute or otherwise necessarily would be abandoned. It appears, however, that various ingenious shifts have been adopted to accomplish segregation without violating the letter of the law as laid down by the nation's highest tribunal.

In the Supreme Court is pending a case that illustrates the tendency. Thirty taxpayers of Washington, D. C., are seeking to enjoin a neighbor from violating a property owners' agreement to refrain from selling property in a certain area to colored persons. The issue is whether the court will recognize and enforce such an agreement, or pronounce it contrary to public policy and therefore void.

It is an old common-law maxim that one cannot do by indirection that which the law prohibits doing in a direct manner. Trying to segregate a race by agreements among property owners seems to be a clear instance of an indirect effort to accomplish a forbidden end. Should the Supreme Court sustain the agreement by ordering the issue of the injunction sought, the decision would be a great surprise to students of constitutional interpretation and basic legal principles.

VICTIM OF ATTACKS MOVES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—

Ten hundred and sixty-one South 32d street is unoccupied, bare and battered since the second bomb attack. While residents of the neighborhood who have repeatedly tried to scare out the owner, Mr. C. G. Sayles, postal clerk. The last attempt two weeks ago, followed by a warning to leave the house, seems to have been successful. However, Mr. Sayles says he only moved on account of the damage by the last explosion, made the home uninhabitable for the present.

Mr. Sayles now resides at the Gold Coast Apartments, 606 W. Walnut street, while the house is being repaired.

There is much speculation here as to whether or not Mr. Sayles will return to his 32d street home.

Segregation-1925.

Louisiana.

Louisiana Segregation Case To Be Appealed To U.S. Supreme Court

The residential segregation of whites and Negroes in New Orleans, recently affirmed by the State Supreme Court of Louisiana, will be carried on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, it was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York. Both the New York World, Democratic paper, and the Louisville Post, a white daily, have editorially ridiculed the Louisiana court's decision as being a direct violation of the 14th Amendment and running counter to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation case of 1917. The following summary of the case to date is released by the N. A. A. C. P.:

"Benjamin Harmon, owning real estate in New Orleans on Audubon Street between Magazine and Meadow Streets, proposed to turn his house into a two-family residence and to let one-half of it. An act passed September 18, 1924, by the New Orleans City Council prohibited any person of the Negro race from inhabiting any block in which white residents were in the majority, without the written consent of all the white residents.

"Joseph Tyler applied for a writ of injunction to prevent Harmon house to colored people. The case from letting half of his two-family was first heard before the Civil District Court which ruled that the City Council's ordinance, together with two acts passed in 1912 and 1924, violated the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution in that they deprived a citizen of his property without due process of law. Tyler appealed the case to the Louisiana Supreme Court which reversed the verdict of the lower court, thus contravening the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Louisi-

ana Segregation Case of 1917.

"The Louisiana Supreme Court remanded the case for retrial in the lower court."

It is the general feeling among colored people of New Orleans that the Louisiana Supreme Court, in remanding the case for retrial in the lower court is playing into the hand of those who wish to delay appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and who hope to wear out the colored people by prolonging and increasing the cost of litigation. These people also hope that the U. S. Supreme Court will reverse its decision rendered in the Louisiana Segregation case of 1917.

Dr. George W. Lucas, President of the New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. writes that the colored people of that city have raised \$6,000 to fight the case to the very end and "have yet enough on hand to take care of the situation." Dr. Lucas states that, "the best attorneys here consider their decision (of the Louisiana Supreme Court) case ridiculous." In a letter at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. on March 12, Dr. Lucas states: "You must remember the judges of the Louisiana Supreme Court are elected by popular vote and there is quite a sentiment here now among the poorer class of white people to do something to stop the progress of the Negro."

DAILIES RIDICULE LOUISIANA COURT'S DECISION

New York.—The residential segregation of whites and Negroes in New Orleans, recently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court of Louisiana, will be carried on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, it was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both the New York World, a Democratic paper, and the Louisville Post, a white daily, have editorially ridiculed the Louisiana court's decision as being a direct violation of the 14th Amendment and running counter to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Louisville segregation case of 1917. It is the general feeling among colored people of New Orleans that the Louisiana Supreme Court, in re-

manding the case for retrial in the lower court is playing into the hand of those who wish to delay appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and who hope to wear out the colored people by prolonging and increasing the cost of litigation. These people also hope that the U. S. Supreme Court will reverse its decision rendered in the Louisiana Segregation case of 1917.

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NEW YORK CITY WORLD

MARCH 9, 1925

TO GO TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The Editor of The World: The World's despatch from New Orleans stating that residential segregation of white and colored people had been upheld by a decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court brings to the attention of your readers an issue in American life on which the United States Supreme Court will soon have to pass in several cases. The Louisiana case, as your correspondent states, will go to the Supreme Court. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is fighting this case, maintains that the New Orleans municipal ordinance which the State Supreme Court has just upheld directly contravenes the United States Supreme Court's decision in the so-called Louisville segregation case of 1917, where it was held that under the Federal Constitution no State or municipality was empowered to enact residential segregation into its statutes. In rendering that decision the court used the following language:

"We think this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color was not a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State and is in direct violation of the fundamental law enacted in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution preventing State interference with property rights except by due process of law." This is only one of a number of such cases. Another of them, also being fought by the Advancement Association, is to be heard by the United States Supreme Court, probably this April. It arises out of an agreement among white property owners in the District of Columbia not to sell property to Negroes. We concede that property owners may agree not to sell property to whomso-

ever they please, but we maintain that they cannot under the Supreme Court's decision of 1917 use the State's legal machinery to enforce such a discriminatory agreement.

As they concern the residential rights of all minority groups in the United States, these cases coming before the Supreme Court involve not merely relations between white and colored citizens but the entire social fabric of the Republic.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, March 4.

Race Segregation Upheld By Louisiana State Court; Appeal To U. S. Sup. Court

New Orleans, La.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana approved on March 2 the Segregation Ordinance passed by the City Council which prohibits Negroes from establishing residence in white neighborhoods and whites from living in Negro neighborhoods.

The decision was in the suit of a white man living in one side of a duplex house to restrain the owner from renting the other side to Negroes.

Negroes are reported subscribing to a \$40,000 fund to take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

NEW YORK CITY POST

MARCH 3, 1925

NEGRO SEGREGATION UPHELD

Louisiana Court Approves Ordinance of New Orleans

New Orleans, March 3.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana yesterday approved the "segregation ordinance" passed by the City Council, which prohibits negroes from establishing residence in white neighborhoods and whites from living in negro neighborhoods.

The case was the outgrowth of a suit for a restraining injunction by a white man living in one side of a duplex house to prevent the owner from renting the other side to negroes.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD MARCH 4, 1925 RACE SEGREGATION AS TO RESIDENCE IS UPHELD IN LOUISIANA

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from establishing residence in white neighborhoods and whites from living in Negro neighborhoods.

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SEGREGATION CLUBS ARE BECOMING POPOULAR IN THE SOUTH

Segregation Club Latest Movement In "Pelican City"

H. Edwin Bolte and Other 'Prominent' Men Sponsor Move to Force Residential Segregation Upon Us

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—What Are The Whites Doing To Protect Themselves?

Segregation is getting so popular in the South now that clubs are being formed to promote it. The Louisiana Club for Segregation was formed last month, and in a circular that was broadcast over town, the charter members, headed by none other than the notorious H. Edwin Bolte, who is remembered is the same gentleman who filed suit against Walter Cohen trying to unseat him as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, invited everyone to call who thought "white civilization a broken thing" because a few colored families happened to live in the same block with some white families.

The ardent appeal that the club members made to citizens at large can be gleaned by perusing the text of the circular, a copy of which has reached this paper and is reproduced herewith:

NOTICE

Regular Meeting of the
THE LOUISIANA CLUB FOR
SEGREGATION

Will Be Held Tuesday Night,
December 9, 1924, 7:30 P. M.
at 3213 General Taylor Street

Negroes have organized themselves into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are vigorously working night and day to gain social and political equality. Through their efforts they have overthrown the segregation laws for LOUISIANA, KENTUCKY, GEORGIA and VIRGINIA.

THEY WANT TO BE YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR. THEY DEMAND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY. IS WHITE CIVILIZATION A BROKEN THING?

\$25,000,000 a year is being paid from the Treasury of the United States to Negro Federal Officials and employees.

Millions of Dollars are being spent annually to educate the Negro to overcome the illiteracy tests to qualify him to vote.

WHAT ARE YOU WILLING TO DO? COME TO THE MEETING! Wives bring your husbands... Husbands bring your wives. "An ounce to prevent is worth a pound to cure."

Do as much for your children as your parents did for you.

Give them a safeguard against racial troubles.

PROTECT THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY. COME TO THE MEETING!

Many speakers are on the program, including Judge H. Edwin Bolte, the prominent jurist and attorney of Washington, D. C.

Take So. Claiborne St. Cars and Get Off at Gen. Taylor St. Walk Two Blocks Back

LOUISIANA CLUB FOR
SEGREGATION
Lloyd E. Stephens,
Chairman, Executive Committee
John J. Lambert,
Chairman, Publicity Committee
Dr. George F. Roelling,
Chairman, Campaign Committee

The circular contains the names of several men supposed to be men of prominence and means but on careful search of such books as "Who's Who," "Martindale's Law Directory," and others in which prominent people appear, all fail to have encased within their covers the names of any of the "prominent men" whose names are signed to the circular.

New Orleans Segregationists Continue Appeal to Racial Antipathy—Warn Whites Against N. A. A. C. P.—Incendiary Circular Distributed—Bolte, Debarred Shyster Lawyer, Ring Leader—Ungrateful White Doctor Also Active in the Ranks.

Special to The Informer.

New York City.—"The Louisiana Club for Segregation," an organization of whites in New Orleans, recently held a meeting in that city, and a copy of the circular announcing the meeting has come into the hands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meeting was held in connection with the N. A. A. C. P. court victory in the matter of residential segregation, which has been appealed and will be heard before the Supreme Court of Louisiana within the next few days.

The text of the Segregation Club's circular, in full, bears the name of the "prominent jurist and attorney of Washington, D. C.," Judge H. Edwin Bolte, who filed the recent suit against Collector of the Port, Walter Cohen, with the intent of disfranchising and disqualifying for citizenship all Negroes in the United States.

The circular reads as follows:

NOTICE!

Regular Meeting of the
LOUISIANA CLUB FOR SEGREGATION

Will Be Held Tuesday Night, December 9, 1924, 7:30 P. M., at 3213 General Taylor Street.

Negroes have organized themselves into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are vigorously working night and day to gain social and political equality. Through their efforts they have overthrown the segregation laws for LOUISIANA, KENTUCKY, GEORGIA and VIRGINIA.

THEY WANT TO BE YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR
THEY DEMAND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY
IS WHITE CIVILIZATION A BROKEN THING?

\$25,000,000.00 per year is being paid from the Treasury of the United States to Negro Federal Officials and employees.

Millions of dollars are being spent annually to educate the Negro to overcome the illiteracy tests to qualify him to vote.

What Are the Whites Doing to Protect Themselves?

WHAT ARE YOU WILLING TO DO?
COME TO THE MEETING!

Wives, bring your husbands. Husbands, bring your wives. "An ounce to prevent is worth a pound to cure." Do as much for your children as your parents did for you. Give them a safeguard against racial troubles.

PROTECT THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY
COME TO THE MEETING!

Many speakers are on the program, including Judge E. Edwin Bolte, the prominent jurist and attorney of Washington, D. C.

Take So. Claiborne St. Cars and Get Off at Gen. Taylor St. Walk Two Blocks Back

LOUISIANA CLUB FOR SEGREGATION

Lloyd E. Stephens, Chairman, Executive Committee.
John J. Lambert, Chairman, Publicity Committee.
Dr. George F. Roelling, Chairman, Campaign Committee.

Segregation—1925.

Louisiana.

LOUISIANA SEGREGATION CASES GO TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT FOLLOWING ADVERSE DECISION

(Chisholm News Service.)

New Orleans, La., April 30.—The Louisiana state supreme court has denied a rehearing on the residential segregation ordinances and the matter will now go directly to the United States supreme court as the attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have raised the question as to the constitutionality of the Louisiana laws.

No hope was entertained that the state court would reverse itself as it is generally conceded that Southern courts will sustain.

NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT

The HOUSTON INFORMER is on sale in the Crescent City every FRIDAY AFTERNOON at the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, 624 S. Rampart Street, and by Carrier Boys on Saturday in Algiers, McDonoughville, Gretna, Carrollton, and various parts of the City.

NEWS MATTER, including Church, Club and Sporting News must be in the hands of the Editors by Sunday of each week. Mail to P. O. Box 125.

SOCIETY NEWS should be mailed to reach the Society Editor, MISS VIOLA CONERLY, 317 N. Roman St., New Orleans, by Saturday. Miss Conerly's telephone is Galvez 6311-W.

Subscriptions, Advertising and applications as circulators, should be mailed to The CHISHOLM NEWS SERVICE, P. O. Box 125, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

at all hazards, any laws considered adverse to the interests of colored people. It is recognized as almost equivalent to political suicide for any elective officer to decide a matter favorable to colored people.

CAN NOT FORCE MOVES.

A local paper Monday afternoon printed a story that all persons living in neighborhoods, where members of the opposite race predominate, would have to move.

This is simply a campaign of intimidation, as local attorneys advise that neither the State nor the city has any power to enforce such a regulation.

Until the constitutionality of the ordinances is passed upon nothing can be done to prevent persons living wherever they choose, those conversant with the matter say. If the ordinances are upheld even then it will not affect persons whose residences were established prior to the enactment of the laws.

SEPARATE AREAS FOR NEGROES LEGAL

High Court Holds Law Is Fair To Both Races

The Louisiana Supreme Court, Monday, decided unanimously with Chief Justice Charles A. O'Neill as the organ, that Act 118 of the General Assembly of 1924, and ordinance No. 8037 adopted by the Commission Council of New Orleans shortly after adoption of the State Act both of which laws provide for the segregation of negro and white people in residential sections of New Orleans, are entirely constitutional in no respect nor measure violative of either the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution of Louisiana.

This decision means that if a rehearing is refused in the matter by the high court, and no reversal occurs, those negro citizens who have moved their residence into recognized white residential neighborhoods since the laws referred to became operative, will have to move out of such neighborhoods, or, in other words, remove to communities previously recognized as negro neighborhoods.

Law Protects Both Races

The State Act and city ordinance provide that negroes cannot, without the written consent of a majority of the white residents in any community of the city where white residents are in the majority, move into such neighborhood or within less than 350 feet of it in all directions from a white residence. The same laws protect the negroes equal-

ly, providing that no white person can, without the written consent of a majority of the negro residents in any community of the city where negro residents are in the majority, move into and live in such neighborhood within the same radius of 350 feet from a negro residence.

The decision of the high court, holding that the laws are constitutional and must be enforced, is a signal victory for Walter W. Wright, attorney who fought the legal battle alone and unaided from the district court to the State Supreme Court. In the argument of the appeal which he took to the high court from the ruling of the civil district court, he was joined by City Attorney Ivy G. Kittredge.

Origin of the Suit.

The question as to the State and municipal segregation laws was taken into the courts in the suit filed in the civil district court a few months ago by Joseph W. Tyler, a white citizen, to enjoin Ben Harmon, a negro who owns property in his, Tyler's residential block, from converting a single cottage into a double one for the purpose of renting the abode to negroes.

The negro, Harmon, represented by Loys Charbonnet filed exceptions of no cause of action and unconstitutionality of the segregation laws, but depended principally upon the plea that the laws were violative of the Constitution of the United States in that they contravene the Fourteenth Amendment, "especially designed to protect negroes," the defense contended. Mr. Charbonnet pitched their contention of violation of the 14th Amendment on that portion of the Constitution which guarantees every citizen of the United States against being "deprived of his property without due process of law."

Mr. Wright, representing Mr. Tyler, met that pleading in a four-square answer, showing that every state of the Union has the right and power to create its own police laws in the right never having been surrendered, or held by any court to have been surrendered to the Federal government. He contended that the segregation laws are merely the exercise of such police power on the part of the state and city, arguing that the Fourteenth Amendment was not designed to interfere with the police power of a state in prescribing regulations to promote the health, peace, comfort, convenience and good order of the people of a community and commonwealth.

After hearing argument of the suit, Judge Cage, in the civil district court, declared that he hoped to find a flaw somewhere which would afford him occasion to go contrary to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered 18 or 20 years ago, in which a similar law adopted in Louisville, Ky., was declared unconstitutional because it violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

In rendering his decision later, refusing to grant the injunction asked for by Mr. Tyler, Judge Cage declared that he could not find a loophole through the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, but at the same time hoped that the judges of the State Supreme Court and the U. S.

JEFFERSON
HERALD
1-19-35
**WEALTHY JACKSON COUNTY
NEGRO ONCE SOLD AS A
SLAVE ON PUBLIC
SQUARE**

Editor Jackson Herald:

About two weeks ago I sat at the foot of the Confederate monument in the square of the rapidly growing City of Jefferson. I could see the magnificent concrete bridge being completed across Curry's Creek, and note the vast change in the buildings on Sycamore street, since I was a boy. At that time on the south side of the street were Chapman's tinner shop; a store house, the home of free Emeline, a negro, mother of John Hunter, colored; the old two-story wooden jail, and a little tenant house. All these have given place to better structures. This was up to Bailey's corner, better buildings not named.

Friends had joined me at the monument, when up walked Miles Hunter, colored, one of the prosperous negroes of old Sante Fe District. I recalled comments that Miles and I made at Statham (in 1914) on the short comings of the negro when I said to him, "Miles, I thought that possibly the reason the average negro saved no money, was because the white man took too much of the crop." I determined to give him a square deal, and encourage him to save something.

"But, I tell you, you may sell cotton the first of November; pay the negro one hundred and fifty dollars, and before the next February he will walk up and ask, 'Boss, is yer seen any thing about running that little counts.'" Miles sanctioned and enlarged my statements, and said such tenants were harder on a negro landlord than on a white one. The next Sunday, at Fair Field, when my tenants and others collected around Miles to hear him talk before preaching began, addressing his remarks to my tenant, he said, "Jim, I thought Mr. Ross was a nice man. I thought he would treat a negro right." Jim answered, "He will." "He didn't talk that way at Statham."

Then Miles proceeded to relate all we both said, and charged it to me.

But enough of this.

While we were at the monument, Miles said in earnest tones, "Mr. Ross, I was sold as a slave right here at public outcry (before the court house door). One man bought my whole family, and carried us to Elbert county. He sold us together to a man in Griffin, Ga. When freed, we came back here, but I have visited my last owner since coming back here."

I said, "Miles, your true story of how you were sold, your anxiety about being separated from your parents, experiences at your new homes, freedom, home seeking when freed, and how you accumulated property, will interest those who know but little of the treatment of slaves.

I will write it out for you to hand down to your children's children, and possibly induce Mr. Holder to publish it in The Herald.

I don't know of another person, near here, who has had a similar experience. I will look up the records, and find the price paid for each one of you, if the sale bills are properly recorded. Members of the white Hunter family can corroborate what you tell."

If, Mr. Editor, you give space to what is said here, I will supply you with a copy of the life story of Miles Hunter, colored, briefly written.

Respectfully,

J. N. Ross

tensity rarely developed in the south. Against efforts for protective regulation the fourteenth amendment has been everywhere invoked. Opponents of segregation ordinances rely upon a ruling by the United States supreme court which according to their contention runs against any and all regulation of that character.

The Louisiana court of last resort, holding the local ordinance a valid exercise of police powers, makes possible a review of the legal issue before the United States supreme court. The latter tribunal already has affirmed the validity of state laws and municipal ordinances requiring segregation of the races in public conveyances. Whether the same principle of segregation, for the same purpose, can be applied for

the protection of residential districts of both races has remained an arguable question in logic and more or less unsettled issue at law. The Louisiana tribunal's affirmation of equal validity for the one with the other will attract nationwide attention, and may conceivably result in the removal of this disputed and increasingly important issue from the "twilight zone" of our jurisprudence. —New Orleans Picayune.

N. A. A. C. P. TO APPEAL LOUISIANA SEGREGATION TO SUPREME COURT

N. Y. World and Louisville, Ky., Post, White
Ridicule Louisiana Court's Decision

SEGREGATION OF RACES.

Attacked as violative of the fourteenth federal amendment the ordinance was reluctantly pronounced invalid by the lower court. Our supreme justices by unanimous rulings have reversed that ruling and affirmed the regulation as a valid and proper exercise of police power reserved to the states. The decision is of national interest. Neighborhood peace and property values of residential districts in northern cities have been broken by racial invasions that provoked racial bitterness and enmity in degrees of in-

New York, March 24.—The residue of the case to date is released by the N. A. A. C. P.: 3-26-25
Benjamin Harmon, owning real estate in New Orleans on Audubon street, between Magazine and Meadow streets, proposed to turn his house into a two-family residence and to let one-half of it. An act passed September 18, 1924, by the New Orleans City Council prohibited any person of the Negro race from inhabiting any block in which white residents were in the majority, without the written consent of all the white residents. Joseph Tyler applied for a writ of injunction to prevent Harmon from letting half of his two-family house to colored tenants. The case was first heard before the Civil District Court which ruled that the City Council's

ordinance, together with two acts passed in 1912 and 1924, violated the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution in that they deprived a citizen of his property without due process of law. Tyler appealed the case to the Louisiana Supreme Court which reversed the verdict of the lower court, thus contravening the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Louisiana Segregation case of 1917.

"The Louisiana Supreme Court remanded the case for retrial in the lower court."

It is the general feeling among colored people of New Orleans that the Louisiana Supreme Court, in remanding the case for retrial in the lower court is playing into the hands of those who wish to delay appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court and who hope to wear out the colored people by prolonging and increasing the cost of litigation. These people also hope that the U. S. Supreme Court will reverse its decision rendered in the Louisiana Segregation case of 1917.

Dr. George W. Lucas, president of the New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., writes that the colored people of that city have raised \$6,000 to fight the case to the very end and "have yet enough on hand to take care of the situation." Dr. Lucas states that "the best attorneys here consider their decision (of the Louisiana Supreme Court) in this case ridiculous." In a letter received at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. on March 12, Dr. Lucas states: "You must remember the Judges of the Louisiana Supreme Court are elected by popular vote and there is quite a sentiment here now among the poorer class of white people to do something to stop the progress of the Negro."

Segregation - 1925.

Louisiana.

CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA TO HIGH COURT FINE WOMAN FOR SEGREGATION VIOLATION

U. S. Will Decide on Segregation Law New Orleans Makes Woman First Target in Newly Made Law

New Orleans, La., May 8.—The Louisiana supreme court has refused rehearing in the case arising out of the segregation ordinance enacted by the city of New Orleans and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing the case directly to the U. S. supreme court on a writ of error.

"This is what we expected," said G. W. Lucas, president of the New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P., "and the efforts of our attorneys were to get this decision as early as possible in order that we might get to the U. S. supreme court as early as possible. Our next step in the case will be to apply to the U. S. supreme court on a writ of error. The result this time is just what we expected, hence there is nothing to lessen our enthusiasm but will now fight the harder."

Until appeal is heard, segregation will prevail in New Orleans. The people of New Orleans, backed by the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., have raised a fund sufficient to fight this case to the end.

NEW ORLEANS LA. MAY 22, 1925 SEGREGATION ACT VIOLATOR GUILTY

The first person to be arrested for the violation of segregation act was convicted Thursday by Judge N. E. Humphrey in the criminal district court. The case of Anna Beck, negro, who established herself in a white neighborhood at 3421 Milan street, is a test of the constitutionality of the act.

The woman will be sentenced next Thursday, at which time her attorney, Lloyd Charbonnet, will appeal the decision to the supreme court. If this court decides against the defendant, appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court.

New Orleans Makes Woman First Target in Newly Made Law

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 30.—Mrs. Anna Beck, who established her residence in a white neighborhood in violation of the segregation law, was fined in the district court to pay a fine of \$50 or serve sixty days in the parish prison.

Mrs. Beck, through her attorney, gave notice of an appeal to the court of appeals, and said that if that tribunal sustained the decision of the first court she would appeal to the supreme court of Louisiana and if that failed, would go to the U. S. Supreme Court. In his argument before the court the attorney held that the segregation law was a violation of the Constitution in that it deprived a person of his property without due process of law.

The Beck case was the first conviction under the new segregation laws, passed some weeks ago, which prohibits colored people from moving into neighborhoods exclusively inhabited by whites.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE MAY 22, 1925

WOMAN WILL FIGHT CONVICTION UNDER SEGREGATION LAW

Anna Beck's Attorney Is Ready to Appeal from Sentence

Anna Beck, negro, who established her residence in a white neighborhood at 3421 Milan street without the consent of a majority of the residents, and whose case is a test of the constitutionality of the segregation statute, was convicted yesterday by Judge N. E. Humphrey in criminal district court.

The Beck woman will be sentenced

next Thursday. At that time her attorney, Lloyd Charbonnet, says he will be ready to appeal the decision to the supreme court. If that tribunal decides against his client, the United States supreme court will be asked to pass on the question.

The prosecution of the Beck woman was brought under Act 118 of 1924. She is the first person to be convicted for violating the segregation law. The act provides a fine not exceeding \$100 or a prison term not exceeding ninety days, or both.

Richard Dowling, assistant district attorney, proved that the Beck woman had moved into the Milan street house on September 4, 1924, after the passage of the segregation law. Mrs. A. J. Aucoin of 5339 Magazine street, Mrs. L. E. Stephens of 4109 South Galvez street, and William J. Virgits of 3426 Milan street, testified. When the case was tried Attorney Charbonnet filed a demurrer, alleging the act was unconstitutional in that it deprived the woman of her property without due process of law.

Nat'l Ass'n Sees Segregation As Biggest Issue For Negro

Segregation constitutes one of the gravest dangers confronting the Negro in America, and the menace of it is spreading throughout the North, according to a warning statement issued by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 29 Fifth Avenue, who calls upon all colored citizens to aid the N. A. A. C. P., in the fight it is making on behalf of the race.

"Colored people of America are not awake to the danger which threatens them," says Mr. Johnson's statement. "So long as the mob is not at their door ordering them to move into another neighborhood, threatening them with death, if they do not give up their home and sell their house, they seem to think the danger a distant one. But the menace of segregation, whether by ordinance, by agreement among white property owners, or by the anarchy of direct mob action, is one that increasingly looms over every Negro home in America."

"Already the N. A. A. C. P., has segregation cases on its hands originating in all parts of the country. The fight against segregation by property owners' agreement in the national capital, will probably be heard before the United States Supreme Court this fall and similar cases in many States are awaiting its outcome. In Louisiana the N. A. A. C. P., is fighting state and municipal

finish if the N. A. A. C. P., is given the means necessary to properly conduct that fight. Do you want to be a segregated race? Do you want the jim crow system extended to the residential streets of Northern cities? Or will you fight residential jim crow through the courts and before the tribunal of public opinion? The answer rests with colored Americans. The N. A. A. C. P., stands ready to carry out their mandate. It is already embarked upon this immense struggle with shamefully inadequate funds.

"James Weldon Johnson, Sec'y THE LYRIC BOMBING

The attempt to bomb the Lyric theatre calls for a searching investigation on the part both of the Police Department and the Fire Marshal. If it is possible those guilty of the outrage should be run down, tried, resolutely prosecuted and severely punished to place New Orleans on a par with the other cities for the bomber.

What the motive of the coward or cowards who attempted to destroy the theatre, caring nothing for lives that might thereby have been sacrificed, is not clear. It is suggested that the management of the theatre recently had some difficulty with laborers and that they may have been the persons guilty of planting the time bomb. Another theory is that persons desirous of ridding the neighborhood of a popular negro theatre were more likely to have been the criminals.

It is difficult to believe that any laborers would resort to this murderous character of reprisal. If the alternate theory is correct there is all the more reason for a rigid investigation and for the bringing of the criminals to justice.

The Lyric theatre has filled a community need. We preach segregation of the races. We ask the colored people not to invade white neighborhoods. We urge upon them to maintain their own community centers. We advocate for them separate recreation grounds and amusement places.

It was in line with this public policy that the Lyric theatre was taken over and made a playhouse wherein colored players might appear and colored people go for pleasure. The experiment has been a success. The theatre has been well conducted. Its audiences are orderly. It is not a neighborhood residential in character. It cannot be said to be offensive to anybody.

If, despite these facts, the attempt to destroy it the other evening was prompted by mere racial hatred. Supt.

realy and his force should, if necessary, strain themselves to bring the culprits to justice and by doing so demonstrate that the attitude of the community is for the utmost fairness in the treatment of the colored race.

—New Orleans States.

BOMBING OF LYRIC THEATRE

Many of the colored citizens of New Orleans are of the opinion that the timed bomb which was planted in the Lyric Theatre recently, and which exploded at an early morning hour, must have been the work of some person, or persons, who sought to avenge him or themselves because of some personal grievance against the management.

One cannot persuade himself to believe that race hatred, as from whites towards colored people, prompted the criminal act, for not only was the bomb so timed to explode at an hour when the house was free of colored patrons, thus showing that to injure them was not the bombers' purpose, but in a Southern city where colored people are expected to attend their own places of amusement, that white people would seek to destroy the house is hardly plausible.

Whoever placed the bomb was a murderer, or murderers at heart, for the lives of a number of persons were immediately endangered. The Lyric rightly boasts a large number of colored patrons. All of them extend sympathy to the management, and are happy to know that no one was injured.

Not only does this largest colored playhouse of the South serve a great need as a place of amusement and recreation for colored people here, and though the general colored citizenry may not know it, thru the courtesy of its able management, this theatre has become the clearing house for colored theatricals throuout the South; and many are the colored performers who are put into touch with distant theatrical managers, who write to the head of the Lyric for vaudeville material. A considerable number of amateur players, now touring the circuit, look back with pleasant memories to the management of the Lyric, who gave them their start. From all the principal cities of the South come inquiries for colored performers and from many Northern and Eastern points. Just the other day, the management received a communication from Havana, Cuba, asking for sixty performers. This house is doing a great deal for colored theatrical aspirants, which would

be very inconvenient for them to do for themselves. High class pictures and splendid vaudeville are constantly booked at great expense.

Some colored people complain about the midnight frolics; because they imagine that these shows are not what they should be etc. In this, they are severely mistaken. The same show the colored patrons see during the afternoon and early evening of Friday, is the identical performance shown to the white at midnight on the same day. It must also be remembered that it takes big money to run a theatre like the Lyric, and no one should pass ugly remarks with intent to injure, without first making proper investigation. Any representative colored persons, such as heads of large organizations, educators, editors of newspapers, etc., who may desire to convince themselves as to the saneness and innocence of the Friday night shows, will be admitted for observation purposes upon expressing such a desire to the management. And it must be remembered that the performers are not in the business for their health alone, and that every Friday-night show brings additional funds to them.

White women attend these shows, and it cannot be supposed that their husbands and friends would stand for anything suggestive of undue vulgarity. It is a common thing for white clubs or other organizations to obtain the services of the Lyric performers, thru the courtesy of the management, whose contract could easily prevent such services, but the heads of Lyric are liberal and generous with their performers. The expression of empty sentiment and vain imaginations with intent to injure another, is impish. Let us get our greatest happiness by helping some one else.

Segregation-1925

Louisiana.

N. O. Wants New

Segregation Law

New Orleans, La., Nov. 11.—(B. A. P.)—The state legislature will be asked to enact a new segregation law for New Orleans when it convenes in May, it developed Tuesday at a meeting between a special committee of the association of Commerce and a spokesman for the N. A. A. C. P., when a special committee was appointed to work in conjunction with prominent colored leaders to draft a modified segregation law which will be submitted to the legislature for enactment. In the meantime relief from what colored citizens call oppression will be sought through a conference with Mayor Berhman, who, it is said, will use his influence in behalf of the colored residents which will enable many Negroes who are buying houses through the homesteads to keep up their payments by renting one side to white and colored people residing under the same roof giving as their reason that the segregation law was on the books and must be enforced.

BISHOP JONES

HITS POLICE

INTIMIDATION

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, (A.P.)—An appeal has been presented to the commission council by Bishop R. E. Jones of the A. M. E. Church who heads seven conferences with a membership of 119,545, against alleged discrimination by the police against Negro tenants, asking for a more impartial administration of the present segregation ordinance. It is said that the construction of new homes by colored residents has been stopped because of the insecurity of such investments. It is common practice, it is said, for police officers to ask those moving if they know it is a white neighborhood and threaten them with arrest, although the houses along the street may be occupied by Negro tenants. As a result, it is said, a stampede is taking place among the tenants.

ARREST CITIZENS FOR SEGREGATION VIOLATION

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—Recent developments in the local segregation situation have resulted in the interruption of the activities of the City Homestead League, an organi-

POLICE INITIATE SEGREGATION FIGHT; HAUL PROMINENT LADY IN PATROL; ARREST HER HUSBAND

Retiring Chief of Police Issues Order to Save Face of Police.
City Officials Deny Responsibility. Hundreds of Colored
People Preparing to Leave New Orleans Soon.

New Orleans, La., March 12.—What appears to be a campaign of intimidation seems to have been agreed upon by certain white people, in an effort to frighten the colored people and prevent them from purchasing and building homes in desirable neighborhoods. This is the construction placed upon the arrest of Prudhomme Dejoie, son of the founder of the Unity Insurance Company, a local quarter of a million dollar concern.

The whole city is aroused over the treatment accorded Mr. Dejoie and his wife last week when an autocratic policeman forced Mrs. Dejoie and her husband to get in a patrol wagon and be taken to the police station and refused them permission to go in their own automobile. The policeman is reported to have said, "We have gasoline in the patrol wagons to ride just such G—n niggers like you in," when Mr. Dejoie asked to be informed upon what charge he was being arrested.

Mrs. P. H. V. Dejoie, widow of Dr. Dejoie, secured a permit to erect a house on one of her vacant lots, corner of Delachaise and Galvez Streets. The builders were proceeding with the erection of the house when a woman, afterwards identified as an Italian, phoned it is reported, and told that she, too the police that colored people were erecting a house in a neighborhood where white people only wished to live.

City authorities disagree as to what preceded the appearance of the police-car and go see about this." The policemen upon the scene. One version is that he was instructed to tell the contractor to report to the city engineer's office. Another is that he was told to investigate as to whether it was a colored neighborhood.

Eye Witnesses Condemn Police.

Eye witnesses report that the policeman came to the building and said, "Don't you niggers drive another nail. Who owns this building?" Young Mr. Dejoie informed the policeman that his mother was erecting the place and was told that he was under arrest. Mr. Dejoie asked for what he was under arrest and was informed it was none of his business. The policeman started to search him and Mr. Dejoie asked if there had been a warrant for his arrest and if the policeman had a

the police have humiliated ladies under the guise of enforcing the segregation ordinances. They seem to be wrought up over the determined manner in which the colored women are facing the segregation right and submitting to arrest rather than to be intimidated.

Mrs. A. Beck, a school teacher, one of the first to be arrested was gotten out of her bed at night and placed under arrest. She had bought a home prior to the enactment of the local and state laws and moved into her property after the law went into effect.

The police threatened to put her in the patrol wagon in her night gown if she did not agree to move. She told them she had bought her home and did not propose to leave it mattered not how often arrested. She is still living on her property though she has appeared in court several times.

26 Colored; Only 9 Whites. Mrs. Dejoie's property is located in a neighborhood where at present twenty-six colored people live and only nine whites. Several white people have bought property and it is reported are trying to get their houses up in time to have the neighborhood declared a white one under the segregation act. It is said the white people in the neighborhood are much disturbed because Mrs. Dejoie refused to be scared. As she has her permit the city officials have refused to order her not to build and are now faced with a probable law suit on account of the action of the policeman.

Chief Issues Police Orders. Chief of Police Moloney, who has only a few more weeks in office since the election of Hon. Martin Berhman as mayor, has issued orders that it is duty of the police to see that the segregation ordinance is observed. This was done following Mr. Dejoie's arrest and is interpreted as an effort to save the face of the police. Chief Moloney was a strong supporter of J. H. Moloney, defeated candidate for mayor who introduced a segregation plank in his platform.

Hundreds Prepare to Leave. Since the Louisiana Supreme Court upheld the segregation act, and recommended the case back to the district court here for retrial, many substantial colored citizens have become alarmed at the unusual activity the police are exhibiting, and are planning to leave after disposing of their property. One man, reputed to be worth an hundred thousand dollars, has already arranged for his family to live in the North and is reported to be preparing to join them. Laborers by the hundreds are an

White People Alarmed. Colored people, who have been heavy investors in homestead association and many are arranging to dispose of those they have already paid for. Though no leader can be found the word is going around that the railroad will be asked to run weekly special trains to Chicago, Pittsburg and Detroit.

Cooler heads among the leaders are advising the people to not sacrifice their property and possessions and feel somewhat gratified at the large number of white people of means who have privately advised that they will use their influence and aid to have the segregation act nullified, as it is recognized as more of a political issue propagated by Edwin Bolte and a bunch of discreditable politicians who are reinforced by a riff-raff element. The local branch of the A. A. C. P. will hold a mass meeting Sunday week at the Pythian Temple to publicly take up the matter.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 12, 1925
RACE SEGREGATION IN LOUISIANA.

The highest court of Louisiana has sustained an ordinance designed to create a colored pale in New Orleans by prohibiting Negroes from establishing residence in white neighborhoods and white residents from living in Negro districts.

In 1917 the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously declared unconstitutional a similar ordinance in Louisville, Ky.

What is law for Louisville is law for New Orleans, as the Louisiana court will learn when in time it receives the mandate of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, a lawless law will doubtless be applied by the errant Judges of Louisiana.

Unless the case is advanced for hearing in the Supreme Court it may not reach a final decision for four or five years.

This likelihood of delay should have made the Louisiana court more scrupulous to follow the unmistakable dictate of the Supreme Court.

Since the Louisiana Supreme Court upheld the segregation act, and recommended the case back to the district court here for retrial, many substantial colored citizens have become alarmed at the unusual activity the police are exhibiting, and are planning to leave after disposing of their property. One man, reputed to be worth an hundred thousand dollars, has already arranged for his family to live in the North and is reported to be preparing to join them. Laborers by the hundreds are an

Only in a highly technical sense can it be called a judicial act to fail to follow the plain decree of the Supreme Court that the pale has no place in America.

Ladies Bullied by Police. This is the second instance where

Louisiana Supreme Court Rules Vicious Measure Constitutional; "Social Equality" Is Brought In

(Chisholm News Service Special)

New Orleans, La., March 5.—It was definitely announced today that the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court rendered Monday, declaring that residential segregation is legal as authorized by General Act 118 of the General Assembly of 1924, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in conjunction with the national body.

The State Supreme Court decision construes the law as coming within the police powers of the state. Chief Justice Charles A. O'Neil, in delivering the opinion of the court, referred to "social equality" and "amalgamation," as quoted in the press reports from Baton Rouge.

NEGROES NOT TO MOVE.

Local attorneys advise that even if the law is not declared unconstitutional, which many of the leading white attorneys concede it will likely be, that no person will be required to change his residence, as the law can not be retroactive and affect persons whose homes were established prior to its passage. It is learned that those persons who have been arrested for violating the local ordinance, will be protected in their rights pending the appeal, which may not be decided by the supreme court until sometime next year.

The decision of the Louisiana supreme court was not unexpected. When Judge Cage, in the civil district court, held that the ordinance was unconstitutional, but expressed himself as in favor of the ordinance and was quoted by the papers as saying that he hoped the higher courts would decide against him, the colored people almost to a person felt that any Southern state court would have to declare such an ordinance unconstitutional.

CAN NOT RENT OWN HOME.

Ben Harmon, for many years the owner of a small single cottage, decided to remodel it into a double house and rent one portion to people of his own color. Joseph W. Tyler, white, said to be merely a tenant and not a home owner, objected to Mr. Harmon renting his own property as desired. Mr. Tyler sought an injunction to prevent Harmon from carrying out his

plans.

The local ordinance specifies that no building can be constructed until a permit has been obtained and such permit shall not be issued to a Negro to build or occupy a home in any section of the city where a majority of the people are white within 350 feet of the proposed site, unless such majority agree to the Negro living there. Likewise it specifies the reverse, in an effort to make the law hold water.

The injunction hearing came before Judge Cage and he denied Tyler the injunction sought as Harmon had already obtained the necessary permit to build though he had not obtained consent from the white people in the neighborhood. Strange thing, Harmon had been living on his home before any white people lived around there. In denying the injunction Judge Cage ruled that the ordinance which the white man based his plea for relief, was in violation of the constitution of the United States.

In the meantime local arrests had been made of other colored people, some under the state law and some under the local law.

N. A. A. C. P. TO FRONT.

Through Dr. Geo. Lucas, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and a committee appointed to handle the matter, Attorney Loys Charbonnet, white, and Attorney F. B. Smith, were retained to handle all cases arising under the ordinances. At the hearing of the cases in the city courts an agreement was reached that the city cases would not be prosecuted further pending the decision of the higher courts.

City Attorney Ivy G. Kittredge

joined Walter W. Wright, attorney for Tyler in presenting the case to the State Supreme Court.

QUIT RAISING FUNDS.

As soon as Judge Cage declared the ordinance unconstitutional many colored people thought the matter settled. The officials of the N. A. A. C. P. warned the people that the fight had only begun but all the barbershop lawyers opposed the raising of additional funds. The association is now faced with the task of reviving interest and raising money to fight the matter and the funds on hand are woefully lacking.

Five thousand dollars must be raised immediately. The Houston Informer will publish each week donations made to the local committee.

SEGREGATION STATUTE IN LOUISIANA UPHOLD

New Orleans, April 27.—The state supreme court today, in effect, upheld the New Orleans ordinance requiring that white and negroes live in separate parts of the city by refusing to review the case.

Other Papers Say

THE SEGREGATION ORDINANCE

(Times Picayune)

By unanimous decision rendered recently, Louisiana's supreme court sustained the validity of the New Orleans race segregation ordinance, so called, and of the state law authorizing that municipal statute. The purpose of the ordinance is to protect white residential neighborhoods against invasion by Negro residents, and to protect Negro neighborhoods against similar invasion by white residents. Without disturbing existing residential conditions, it is designed to set up safeguards for the future, with a view to promotion of community peace, neighborhood harmony and welfare.

4-11-25
Attacked as violative of the 14th federal amendment, the ordinance was reluctantly pronounced invalid by the lower court. Our supreme justices by unanimous ruling have reversed that ruling and affirmed the regulation as a valid and proper exercise of police power reserved to the states. The decision is of na-

tional interest. Neighborhood peace and property values of residential districts in northern cities have been broken by racial invasions that provoked racial bitterness and enmity in degrees of intensity rarely developed in the South. Against efforts for protective regulation the 14th amendment has been everywhere invoked. Opponents of segregation ordinances rely upon a ruling by the United States supreme court, which, according to their contention, runs against any and all regulation of that character.

The Louisiana court of last resort holding the local ordinance a valid exercise of police powers, makes possible a review of the legal issue before the United States supreme court. The latter tribunal already has affirmed the validity of state laws and municipal ordinances requiring segregation of the races in public conveyances. Whether the same principle of segregation, for the same purpose, can be applied for the protection of residential districts of both races has remained an arguable question in logic and a more or less unsettled issue at law. The Louisiana tribunal's affirmation of equality for the one with the other will attract nation-wide attention and may conceivably result in the removal of this disputed and increasingly important issue from the "twilight zone" of our jurisprudence.

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LOUISIANA SEGREGATION DECISION

Useful To Real Estate
Profiteers; Moorfield
Storey Hopes For Re-
versal By U. S. Su-
preme Court.

New York, March 25.—In a letter commenting upon the recent decision of the Louisiana State Supreme Court, legalizing municipal segregation of white and colored in New Orleans, Moorfield Storey, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, states his belief that the Louisville Segregation decision of 1917 by the U. S. Supreme Court covers the case, unless the court reverses itself. "If it does, Heaven help us all."

Reports to the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. indicate that white real estate operators of New Orleans are using the State Court's decision as a basis for profitable operations

in real estate. A letter sent to a colored doctor of New Orleans offering to sell him property on the day after the Louisiana Supreme Court's decision, contains the following passage:

"In view of the fact that the Supreme Court (of Louisiana) yesterday rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Segregation Act and in view of the fact that a similar decision was rendered recently in the District of Columbia, it is going to be rather difficult in the future for the better class of colored people to secure living quarters in a good neighborhood, and as this particular block is yet undeveloped and as there are a few colored homes in the rear of this square, it can very easily be established that this block will come within the prescribed colored area.

"If you are interested in securing a first-class home at a reasonable price and would like to inspect this property I would suggest that you get in touch with me at once and arrange for an appointment for inspection."

EDITOR ENDORSES SEGREGATION; PRONOUNCED ATTEMPT TO FOOL WHITE BUSINESS PEOPLE

(By HARRISON M. GILLEAN)

"The National Negro Vice," a monthly newspaper published here in New Orleans, in its August issue, comes out in an endorsement of residential segregation. That this stand is disgusting is shown by the widespread comment of the people who have heard of the article, for few say they have read it. Those who have read it are the most severe in condemning Editor R. A. Flynn. Many business and professional men explain the article by recalling that it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the monthly is sponsored by the white chamber of commerce.

Whatever may be the reasons for the article, it is certain that not one colored person in a thousand agrees with the viewpoint expressed, and, it will not serve to abate the fight that is being waged to have the segregation laws carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The colored people of New Orleans wish to get along with their white neighbors but do not propose to sacrifice their self-respect to do so.

The colored people wish to live in peace and harmony with all the people, for they are American citizens and as such are entitled to all the benefits which the constitution of the United States guarantees, including domestic tranquillity.

Many Disposing of Property.

The United States supreme court has held that residential segregation is unconstitutional. Knowing this the legislature of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans have shown their defiance of the supreme law of the land and have attempted to enact the segregation laws. When people get to the place that they respect no laws, then life and property is unsafe and many colored people so realize this and are disposing of their property here and are quietly departing for states where there is some respect for law and rights of individuals. Among those leaving are both substantial citizens and laborers. Propaganda can not bring these back nor keep others from going.

While the white people may not realize it, the men who are doing the most to prevent an exodus are not the apologists for segregation, but the men who are fighting it tooth and toenail.

Incompatible Argument.

Editor Flynn uses a fallacious argument of incompatibility to prove that segregation is a benefit. In New Orleans white and colored people have

lived as neighbors ever since the war of rebellion. Nothing incompatible in that.

Legalized segregation means but one thing to most white people: That the law is proscribing and discriminating against colored people and placing a legal stamp of inferiority upon them.

Segregation by law is born of the same spirit that makes a white man feel that he can neither lie to nor rob a colored man, and that if he does either, it is all right because he is white and the other not white.

The clamor for segregation is born of the same spirit that has robbed the colored man of the ballot, prostituted his women and fostered the jim-crow laws upon him.

Look at the Schools.

What this herding of colored people, by law, means is best shown in the segregated schools. The accommodation for colored children in New Orleans is a disgrace. Look at the magnificent ward schools erected in the last few years for white children. Then look at the dilapidated antique relic on Rampart street which is called the Negro high and normal school. Go into the colored grade schools and look at the equipment and the congestion. These are some of the things that segregation means.

Think of over a hundred thousand colored people here and not a single one on the police force or in the fire department or occupying a single city

position beyond probably a janitorship.

If treatment like this is an evidence of a friendship which is to be purchased by yielding to segregation, who can blame the colored man for not wishing to cultivate this friendship which means the surrender of everything that makes a man a man?

Remember Tulsa.

The "National Vice" says: "What could be more race inspiring than to see colored people living to themselves in beautiful settlements of attractive homes, good streets, lights and sanitary improvements, free from racial tension?" Evidently the writer was trying to be humorous here, for segregation means no pavements, no sidewalks, no lights and no sanitary conditions.

The colored people of Tulsa, Okla., tried the scheme of having beautiful homes in a segregated district and the white people, including the police and members of the militia, set the district on fire, dropped aerial bombs upon the helpless people who rushed from their homes and shot them down like dogs when they fled from the flames.

The Detroit Incident.

Editor Flynn, using the argument advanced by the average Southerner, takes over a column to tell of attacks on colored people, in Detroit, who had prospered so they were able to buy

homes in desirable residential sections. He overlooks the big thing in his news story. The police came and protected the occupants and in one case when it seemed the police were a little slow, the Negroes came armed and were able to protect themselves. The result: "According to the police records, there were no fatalities."

He mentions the South Side in Chicago, and Harlem in New York, but either does not know, or forgets to say, that thousands of white people live in peace and contentment with their colored neighbors in each of these sections, and that thousands upon thousands of colored people live wherever they choose in both cities with no attendant ill results to their white neighbors.

This proves that no segregation law is needed. It is natural that people of like status, environment, condition and blood will in most instances gravitate toward each other.

Compulsory segregation by law strikes deeper than simply herding colored people together. It strikes at the ownership and use of property. It makes it a crime for a person to live in his own property except with the consent of somebody else. Pagans might believe in it but no real Christian could. Segregation is un-American. For each superficial benefit it could bring, a hundred evils follow.

FLYNN STATES POSITION TO COLORED CITIZENS

There was so much said about me—all based upon what certain persons imagined because of the article I wrote relative to segregation, that I felt the need of going before the Special Committee handling the residential segregation question and stating my position thereon.

Which is as follows: I have never said that I favored segregation. But I said some things in the article I wrote about segregation to prove my personal opinion to the effect that the fundamental development of the Negro depends not upon whether he is or is not segregated, but upon better facilities for education, thru these improved morals and the entrance of the Negro into business on a broad scale.

It is my opinion that the more training the Negro gets along specific lines and the more he gets into business on a large scale, the better he can maintain his institutions, prepare for the protection of his posterity and inspire the Negro to that pride of race and spirit of independence which will get for him every thing that is possible as time goes on, for no sweeping reforms are realized except thru a slow process of changes brought about to the extent that all the people become more and more enlightened, and thru this enlightenment change their old views for new ones.

However, as I stated to the committee, I do not speak in representation of the general colored citizenry of New Orleans, but am expressing my own, honest opinion as I see it.

And, as I told the committee, I would be the last person to throw even a straw in the way of the efforts being made to test the constitutionality of the residential segregation law.

Segregation - 1925.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
MARCH 12 1925

A Colored Man Argues Against Obstructions To The Spread Of Negro Residential Sections.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I notice the Homewood Protection Association holds a meeting Monday to keep us out of the section.

Negroes own and occupy properties on every cross street in North Baltimore up to and including Twenty-four and a Half street. Small streets running north and south even above this point are occupied by negroes.

The conduct of our sect up here is not such as to cause the white people to object to our being there. We have our church at Oak and Twenty-fourth and will get a school in the section Remington avenue up to Twenty-ninth street is inhabited by our people and we must have ingress to our church and schools. The section of North Baltimore bounded on the west by Oak street, east by Barclay street (excepting Charles, Maryland avenue, St. Paul, Calvert and Guilford avenue), south by Twentieth and north by Twenty-fifth street, our color has lived in for years lawfully and quietly. Our families increase and we must expand.

The cross streets are burdened with old houses which the whites are for the most part willing to give up, and if an energetic white man would turn some of the older houses into a moderate-priced apartment for colored people we would have room without expanding beyond Twenty-fifth street.

White gentlemen, be fair. Our homes and children are privileged to good housing conditions—within our means—and we are hoping before long to have a convenient school in the section. Don't fight us, for if the present owner won't sell to us, and we really wanted to get in, some one would buy and resell.

Let THE SUN editor go to Twenty-fifth street some Sunday, count the people passing east and west from Guilford to Oak and he will find more colored than white, for we attend quietly to our church and bother no man.

Baltimore, March 14.

MOB BALTIMORE NEGROES.

White Residents Resort to Violence in Property Segregation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Invasion by negroes of fine old residential sections of Baltimore has provoked some of the white property owners to violence, the State Court of Appeals having declared segregation zoning laws unconstitutional.

Five hundred white residents, mostly property owners, late last night mobbed Samuel Kraeger, a white man, and a negro family to whom Kraeger had leased a house on Lamont Avenue. A riot call brought a detail of police who rescued Kraeger from further violence. When the negroes attempted to move into the house they were attacked, windows of the house smashed and furniture broken up.

After several arrests had been made, Kraeger told the police he would refund the money paid him by the negroes and make no further attempt to lease the property to colored people.

OWNER MOBBED WHEN HE RENTS TO COLORED

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 26. (A. N. P.)—Five hundred white residents, supposedly property owners, late Monday night mobbed Samuel Kraeger, owner of a piece of property on Lamont street, which piece of property he had leased to colored tenants. The tenants were attacked when they attempted to move into the house. Windows were smashed and furniture broken up, the entire neighborhood being thrown into an uproar. Police rescued Kraeger from the mob. The State Court of Appeals has declared that segregation zoning laws are unconstitutional but white residents are determined to keep colored persons out of their neighborhoods, resorting to violence to do so. Whites are incensed because colored people have invaded their so-called "fine old residential sections" such as Madison avenue, Harlem park and Lafayette square.

After several arrests had been made, Mr. Kraeger is alleged to have told the police that he would refund the money paid him by the colored

people and make no further attempt to lease property to them.

Mob Owner Who Rents Home To Colored Man

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25.—By the

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RIOT SQUAD CALLED OUT WHEN WHITES STONE NEGRO CHURCH IN BALTIMORE

Disorder Follows Closely on Dedicatory Service—

Pastor Says No Protest Had Been Made When

Purchase Was Announced

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30.—The arrival of a riot squad from the Southwestern Police Station last night averted a panic in the Metropolitan Baptist Church on West Fayette street, after the church had been bombarded with paving bricks.

The attack was the outcome of the colored congregation moving into a church in a neighborhood occupied by white persons, and follows similar trouble which occurred at a church at 1603 North Rutland avenue in recent months.

Services in the church yesterday were the first held there for almost five years. The congregation recently purchased the building, which formerly was the Metropolitan Methodist Church, South, and at one time housed one of the best-known congregations in the city.

Yesterday, after morning services in their old structure, on Saratoga street, near Poppleton, the colored congregation, numbering almost 1,700 persons, marched in a body to their newly purchased church, where dedication exercises were held. Although the neighborhood is occupied by white persons, there were no demonstrations of hostility on the part of the residents.

Last night, with the church packed to overflowing, the pastor was bringing the services to a close, when several bricks crashed through the stained-glass windows in the balcony.

In a moment the congregation was in an uproar. Several men dashed from the church just in time to see several youths on the roofs of houses on the opposite side of the street drop the remainder of their missiles and flee.

Police were called, and Patrolmen Hayden, Woods, Block and Spittle, Southwestern District, after assuring the worshippers that they would be protected, remained on duty until the close of the services and until the last of the large crowd was out of the vicinity.

The pastor last night said the purchase of the church had been made public and that no protest had been made to him about coming into the neighborhood.

Beaten For Leasing House To Negroes

In response to a riot call to the Northeastern Police Station Monday night after a crowd of more than 500 persons had attacked and beaten a white man who leased his property on the 1700 block of Lamont Avenue to a colored family, fifteen policemen rushed to the scene from their various beats and made two arrests.

The call for aid which reached the station shortly before 9 o'clock, was the second disturbance in the block. At 7:15 o'clock, a number of persons entered a house at 232 Lamont Avenue, into which the family had started to move earlier in the day. At this time part of the household belongings were scattered about and several pieces of furniture were thrown out on the sidewalk.

The house is the property of Samuel Kraeger, 1039 Aisquith St. There is Negro occupancy of one other piece of piece of property in the block. The nearest Negro neighborhood is three blocks away.

Those arrested, who are said to have thrown stones that smashed three window panes on the first floor, are Walter Beach, 19 years old, 2100 block East Oliver Street, and William Ballard, 17 years old, 1600 block Hebrook Street.

SENATOR BUTLER AGREES TO FIGHT ON SEGREGATION

Divulges That Someone Has Reported That Extent Is Slight, But His Mind Is Open—Will Introduce Dyer Bill—League Appeals to Race to Act.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 15.—A direct attack on Federal segregation, resulting in the start of a positive movement, was made this week here at a face-to-face interview with the chairman of the National Republican committee in an audience granted by Sen. W. M. Butler, whose campaign for return to the U. S. Senate is about to begin, at his Boston office, 77 Franklin St., to a delegation of the National Equal Rights League of National and local officers and Rev. H. H. Proctor of the Brooklyn church.

Mr. L. Ferguson opened the appeal. Secretary Wm. Monroe Trotter elaborated on the prevalence and injury of the practice and urged Mr. Butler to remove it through his power as National party chairman and chief adviser to the President, stating the League urged the race to support the party in the belief that with a President and a chairman both from Massachusetts, segregation will be removed.

Senator Butler said he was opposed to segregation and would work against it. While it was a matter of principle, yet he had been told there was little of it at Washington, yet his mind was open as to its extent. He did not favor legislation against it, as segregation was an executive and administrative matter. He said he would introduce the Dyer Bill at the coming session. He might not be able to have his way on segregation but

would try and would confer later with representatives of the league. Requested to Get President to Act.

Rev. E. K. Nichols, of Cambridge, on getting admission that the evil was executive, said that, therefore, the President could stop it by order and that the delegation asked him to get the President to act. Senator Butler replied that it was not customary for Presidents to interfere with department office regulations. He admitted, however, that evidenced displeasure at a condition by the President usually caused a change.

Secretary Trotter declared that segregation was extensive, asked if the Senator welcomed information and receiving an affirmative reply, told what he had personally seen, especially in the Department of Justice, Registry of Treasury, etc., and urged the eradication as to toilets, lockers, rest rooms and eating places.

Rev. H. H. Proctor stated that in New York the Colored people believed segregation was prevalent and resented it politically and Colored leaders could hold them in line if he would remove the practice. Rev. B. W. Swain, national vice-president-at-large, agreed with the Senator that segregation started before Wilson was Republican, and so would be removed by Republicans. He declared that a nod of the head by President Coolidge to Cabinet officers would remove it and the League asked that he get the President to give that nod.

Race Action Asked.

Mrs. M. Cravath Simpsons' offer to again send data as to where segregation existed and how much, was accepted. Segregation is too notorious to be called slight. It can be seen by Senators. The League appeals to every member of the race, who doubtless will criticize the Republican chairman if he does not discover its extensiveness, to let Senator Butler know the facts and the feeling of the race at once, (also to send data to Secretary Trotter at 9 Cornhill) especially the Colored campaign workers, and thus to make sure of this opportunity to remove the worst of all degradations.

St. Louis Court Affirms Segregation Decision Based On Case In Supreme Court

The Savannah Daily

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Basing a decision on the Washington case now appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P., the St. Louis court affirmed the right of white property owners to agree among themselves not to sell property to Negroes and to enforce such agreement in the courts.

An injunction has been issued prohibiting Mr. and Mrs. George W. Holt and other colored people from occupying property sold to the Holts.

In the course of the decision, the St. Louis court compliment the N. A. A. C. P. counsel "for the able manner in which they (the briefs) were prepared, and the industry and skill which necessarily was expended in their preparation."

Final decision in this, as in other such cases throughout the country, will depend upon the outcome of the case appealed from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to the U. S. Supreme Court, in which eminent lawyers retained by the N. A. A. C. P. will appear to argue, probably this November.

DECISION ON SEGREGATION CASES COMING

United States Supreme Court May Hear Affiant From District Court Of Appeals Next Month.

PROPERTY COVENANT IN ST. LOUIS AFFIRMED

Before the United States Supreme Court will come, next month very likely a contest, the outcome of which will have far-reaching effect upon the colored people of America. It is a case which comes up from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in which

eminent lawyers have been retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will seek to have the high court declare void Washington's segregation property covenants on the grounds of infringing upon the constitutional rights of American citizens.

Though this case covers only property covenants entered into by white property owners to agree among themselves not to sell property to colored people and to enforce such agreements in the courts, its results contemplates all the property segregation devices recently set up in Southern communities including city ordinances.

A Case Affirmed

A St. Louis, Mo., court has just declared valid one of these property segregation covenants and issued an injunction prohibiting Mr. and Mrs. George Holt and other colored people from occupying the property sold to the Holts. Just recently a Louisiana court affirmed the right of the city of New Orleans to enact an ordinance segregating the white and colored resident sections.

Upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia case hangs the fate of all these segregation devices which seek legal sanction.

ST LOUIS COURT AFFIRMS SEGREGATION DECISION

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BOMB AGENTS AT IT AGAIN IN ST. LOUIS

Race Feeling High as Result of Act

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—An attempt was made to destroy the home of Robert Smiley at 4002 Evans Ave. last Friday night when a bomb which exploded on his front porch was hurled at the house.

Police of the Deer St. station say that there is ill-feeling in the neighborhood growing out of the fact that white families object to the presence of the few members of our Race who live in that block.

Until two months ago a detail of police was stationed near Smiley's home, after bricks and other missiles, which shattered windows, had been thrown into the house.

Front Door Blown Off

Smiley was asleep in a rear bedroom at the time of the explosion. His wife Carrie and a 4-year-old son were seated in an adjoining room. Most of the damage was done to the front porch and door to Smiley's apartment, which was blown off. A door leading to the second floor apartment at 4002-a, also occupied by members of our Race, was damaged. Dr. Frank C. Cox, proprietor of a drug store at 3201 Lucas Ave., and owner of the property damaged by the explosion, was unable to estimate the damage pending an examination.

Court's Decision Fans Flames

In commenting on the bombing of the Evans Ave. property, it is the opinion of some of the neighbors that the court's action several weeks ago in which Circuit Judge Rosskoff handed down a decision restraining

Dr. George W. Holt and his family from occupying their residence at 4585 Cote Brillante Ave., was only the fanning of the flames of race prejudice, and that when human decency is violated it paves the way for other violators. The court's decision to oust Dr. Holt from the Cote Brillante residence, which he owns, was based on a plea of color, and because he resided in a neighborhood said to be restricted to white people. Other injunction suits to drive our people out of the section of Cote Brillante Ave., between Taylor and Cora Aves., followed and were filed in rapid succession.

A Timely Warning

It was related to the Defender correspondent that our people throughout America are in anxious suspense, awaiting the outcome of the trial of Dr. Ossian Sweet, his wife and nine other persons of Detroit, Mich., accused of murder when they fired to protect their home. It was further stated that if Dr. Sweet is convicted it will mean that none of our homes are safe from destruction by whites who object to our presence in neighborhoods where they live.

DETROIT PHYSICIAN AND TEN OTHER DEFENDANTS TO HAVE RETRIAL IN JAN.

Eight Released in \$5,000 Bail—Ossian and Henry Sweet and Leonard Morris to Contend for Bail Today

Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, returned Saturday morning from Detroit, where he had been throughout the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and ten other defendants, charged with murder for defending Dr. Sweet's home from a mob on Sept. 2-2-25.

Mr. White's report of the present status of the Sweet case, which has commanded nation-wide attention, is as follows:

After 46 hours of violent argument, which could be heard sometimes by persons outside the jury room, the jury disagreed. It was rumored that five jurors had stood for acquittal and seven for conviction of second degree murder for three of the defendants.

The jury was dismissed at 1.31 p. m. on Friday, Nov. 27, and shortly thereafter Mr. Darrow filed a motion for a new trial and made a second motion that all 11 defendants be admitted to bail. New trial has been agreed upon for the first week in January.

Eight of the defendants were at once admitted to bail in \$5,000 each

which was furnished by colored citizens of Detroit, but opposition from the prosecutor in the case of the remaining three led Judge Frank Murphy to set Wednesday, Dec. 2, for argument. Mr. White will return to Detroit in time for argument for bail for these three defendants, who will be held until then: Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, Henry Sweet and Leonard Morris.

Contrary to published reports in the daily press, Mr. Darrow has not yet asked for separate trials for each of the 11 defendants, but he announced that he probably would do so.

The N. A. A. C. P. announced in connection with the news of the disagreement and the motion for a new trial that it would fight the case while there was any court in the land to appeal to until the 11 defendants were acquitted.

White stated that the expense of the trial to date had been \$20,000, the transcript of testimony alone costing \$2,081.60.

"One of the most impressive sights I have even seen," declared Mr. White, "was the way in which colored people in Detroit flocked to the trial. At half an hour after midnight on Thanksgiving morning, when the jury was still arguing and sent out for instructions, the courtroom was packed. At 2.10 in the morning, when the jury was sent to bed, bailiffs had to make way through the crowd for the jury men. All Thanksgiving Day colored people remained waiting and watching, many of them going without Thanksgiving dinner in order to be on hand.

"I want to pay a tribute to the magnificent way in which Judge Murphy conducted the trial. He did his utmost to exclude the issue of race prejudice and his final charge to the jury was a masterpiece of scholarly learning and judicial impartiality.

"The case has largely changed public sentiment in Detroit. The better class opinion is now with the defendants, although the Klan is, of course, more bitter than ever. But the N. A. A. C. P. will continue to fight the case and both Messrs. Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays will continue to lead the defense until a conclusion has been reached."

DR. OSSIAN SWEET FINALLY WINS FREEDOM ON \$10,000 BAIL AFTER JURY FAILED TO BRING VERDICT

Henry Sweet and B. C. Morse Released On Same Bail, And Each of Eleven Defendants Give \$500 More In Assault Case, Based on Man Wounded; Race Men Go On Bonds

Detroit, Mich.—Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his brother, Henry Sweet, and Bernard C. Morse, refused bail when the jury trying them and eight others for conspiracy and murder, following the killing of a white man on the evening of September 9, when a mob attempted to storm Dr. Sweet's home in a white neighborhood into which he had just moved, have finally been released on \$10,000 bail each. The other eight defendants were released on November 27, immediately after the jury reported itself unable to agree on a verdict.

Dr. Sweet's wife, Mrs. Gladys Sweet, was the only one of the group who was out on bail from the beginning. She was released in \$10,000 bonds a day or two after the killing occurred.

Following the jury's disagreement, Mrs. Sweet, with seven other defendants, was immediately admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. An additional \$500 bail was required on a charge of assault in the case of another white man who was wounded when the mob made its attack on Dr. Sweet's home. This extra bail was also required of the three men just released from custody.

It develops that colored citizens of Detroit have furnished bail to the amount of \$60,000 in nine of these cases. In one instance, a Hebrew citizen volunteered \$5,000 bail, and a bonding company furnished security for Mrs. Morse, who, according to the police, had been a Federal narcotic agent for the past five years. The total bonds furnished approximated \$75,000, and it is noted that the colored citizens furnishing the bail made no charge for the service.

ST. LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JANUARY 31, 1925.
LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Segregation Causing Trouble.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WITH reference to "Forceful Segregation of the Negroes of This City" by the organized real estate dealers, I would like to know what authority they have to map out certain portions of our city for the segregation of the negroes? In one of our daily papers an item was published, "that the Real Estate Exchange" or some real estate body has outlined the district bounded on the north by Cass avenue, on the south by Chouteau avenue and the west by Grand boulevard, east of the river; for the sole purpose of ousting the whites, who are now paying exorbitant rents, and placing in the premises vacated, negroes, from whom they obtain rent, double the amount formerly paid by white tenants. What's the big idea? Has it come to the time that the realtors have acquired authority to evict whites and place negroes in houses as they see fit?

We whites have lived in that district for many years; have been law abiding, and lived peacefully in homes of moderate circumstances, at one time paying rent at a price that was considered sufficient; then up went the rents, and we are now paying almost double the amount that we did when we at first moved in. If we now choose to find a home out of the district mapped out for the negroes, by the realtors we must pay higher prices than we can afford. Of what benefit is this scheme to this city?

J. J. S.,

Resident of North 19th St.
N. Y. C. MOTION PICTURE NEWS
FEBRUARY 14, 1924

Citizen Protest Opening of Negro House

Citizens of Webster Groves, Mo., living in the vicinity of what is known as Tuxedo Park will send a delegation before the City Council on February 9 to formally protest against the opening of a negro theatre on Shady Avenue, Tuxedo Park. The house was to be erected at a cost of \$4,000.

There are no building restrictions on Shady avenue, so a motion picture house is permissible under the law. However, there is a zoning ordinance passed some time ago which restricts buildings to dwellings in that immediate neighborhood.

MOVIE WILL SHOW HIS POINT

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM.
JULY 21, 1925

White Residents on Cook Avenue Oppose Invasion by Negroes

Suit Begins Before Judge Miller—Jurist Frowns on Movie Evidence.

A legal fight to prevent negro residents from invading the 3600 block of Cook avenue began yesterday before Circuit Judge Franklin Miller.

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—To prove his contention that property in the 3600 block on Cook Ave. is salable for an effort to sell a three-story brick residence at 3667 Cook avenue, to Mr. R. Young, accompanied by a motion picture photographer, appeared at Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. church mission Sunday and took pictures of the congregation entering and leaving the church, which is directly across the street from the property owners against whom an injunction suit has been filed in court.

The moving pictures will be shown on a screen in the circuit court Friday as "exhibit A." They will be used as evidence in the injunction suit brought by white residents of the block to prevent Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Clifford, also white, from selling their home to William Jordan for \$11,000. The complaining residents allege that an agreement was made by property owners in the block not to sell or rent their premises to members of our race. In a return to an order to show cause last Friday, the Cliffords, through Attorney Young, contended that there are no such restrictions covering their deed to the property and that persons of our race are steadily moving into the locality. The church immediately across the street from the Clifford home was recently sold to our people.

The Cliffords claim further that to stop sale of their property would be a violation of their constitutional rights.

The contract for the sale has already been entered into but the deal has not been consummated owing to a temporary restraining order issued by Judge Franklin Miller.

More specifically, residents of the block are combatting in the courts an effort to sell a three-story brick residence at 3667 Cook avenue, to Mr. R. Young, accompanied by a motion picture photographer, appeared at Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. church mission Sunday and took pictures of the congregation entering and leaving the church, which is directly across the street from the property owners against whom an injunction suit has been filed in court.

In court yesterday several of them testified that the block was peopled entirely by white persons with the exception of a church, formerly the Scruggs Memorial, at the southeast corner of Spring and Cook avenues. This church was recently sold to negroes by its white congregation, and they are now holding services in it. They testified that a year or so ago most of the home owners in the block made an agreement that they would not sell their property to negroes.

Sold to White Buyers.

One of the parties to the agreement was Mrs. Mary Flanagan, who is a plaintiff in the suit. She testified that about 15 months ago she sold the 3667 Cook avenue property to Dennis Clifford and his daughter, Mary, for \$7500. She warned them that the property was not to be resold to negroes, she said. However, testimony showed, the Cliffords later contracted to sell the property to Jordan. An injunction suit was then brought to block the deal.

Mrs. Flanagan told the court that "all lovely white people" lived in the block but on cross-examination admitted that one negro family occupied a residence on Spring avenue near the intersection of Cook. They had occupied it since the Civil War, she said, and were there when the restriction agreement was made. She testified, however, that fully 50 negroes attended the opening of their new church a week ago, which is directly across the street from the property in dispute.

Cites Negro Invasion.

The defense sought to show that a wave of negro residents is en-

gulfing all of that section of the city; that the majority of the residents in blocks surrounding the restricted one are negroes, and that it must soon succumb. The negro church at the corner, the defense endeavored to show, may depreciate the surrounding property for use by white persons, but will enhance its value for use by negroes.

A fight will be made today by Taylor R. Young, attorney for the defendants, to have the court to allow him to throw motion pictures on the screen as evidence in the case. These pictures will show negroes entering and leaving the church at the corner. Judge Miller has already indicated unofficially that he looks unfavorably upon use of motion pictures as a means of presenting evidence.

ST LOUISIANS PROTEST ATTEMPTS AT SEGREGATION.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., August 17.—A mass meeting called for the purpose of protecting the property rights of the colored citizens of this city was held last Monday night at St. Paul A. M. E. Church. Efforts have been made by realty dealers and neighborhood organizations here to establish agreements not to sell to colored people in certain blocks and a temporary injunction has been granted Dr. Holt who purchased in the 4500 block on Cote Brillante, a street in which many of the better colored homes are already located. The meeting was called to protest and to arrange a defense fund to fight the encroachments being made. It was held under the auspices of the Inter-denominational Ministers Alliance, The St. Louis Business League and The St. Louis Negro Insurance Association.

VICTORY OVER SEGREGATION SEEN IN SUIT

Case Against Colored Realtor Brought By Head Of Segregation Body Is Dismissed.

The action of Police Judge Beck in the freeing of Charles Abernathy of a charge of disturbing the peace brought by E. J. McMahon, white, who was one of the leaders of the recent segregation uprisings, was considered an open disapproval of the motives of the Home Protective Association of which he is the head. The Home Protective Association, composed of the white residents of certain streets voluntarily restricted to colored peoples, seeks to enforce the restriction.

Judge Beck, in rendering his decision, bitterly denounced the attacks on Negro homes in an effort to drive them away.

Filed Suit

Suit was filed against Mr. Abernathy on a charge that he had threatened Mr. McMahon with a revolver and had disturbed his peace with oral abuses on the night of July 25, when he questioned him concerning certain real estate. A warrant was not granted on the charge of flourishing a revolver and the trial for disturbing the peace was set for July 30th. The realtor filed a cross charge, however, and the case was re-set for August 10th.

Protecting Property

At the trial last Monday, McMahon had a score of witnesses, all white. Attorneys Roy Lowe and Homer Phillips represented the defense. Four Jews testified for the defense.

The defendant, in his testimony, stated that he was guarding the property at 4000-42 Evans for which he was agent, and which had been demolished by whites when McMahon approached him and made hateful inquiries, and that his response was justifiable and unabusive.

Dismisses Case

City Counsellor O'Donnell continued to interfere with the testimony of the defendant to such an extent that the judge ordered his silence. "Who is the court, you or I?", he demanded. In dismissing the case, Judge Beck condemned the recent segregation disorder that occurred here. The house on Evans for which Mr. Abernathy is agent, is still under the protection of the police. Two colored families are now living in the building.

SUIT TO HALT DEAL ON FLAT BEFORE COURT

"Lily White" Block Is Given Hard Jolt

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28.—A motion was filed in the circuit court here last Friday to set aside the sale of property at 4585 Cote Brillante Ave. to Dr. George W. Holt and C. R. Kittrell, members of our Race. A suit was also begun before Circuit Judge Roskopf to oust them from the property which the two men and their families occupy jointly.

Frederick Schroeder, a white resident of the neighborhood and plaintiff in the suit, contends through his attorney that the owners on the street entered into an agreement Oct. 24, 1922, not to sell or rent their property to any people for 20 years.

Holt and Kittrell, the defendants, insist the restriction violated the Constitution of the United States in refusing to give equal rights to our group and whites, and state further that the agreement among the property holders no longer exists, because a large number of other members of the Race live in the neighborhood.

NEGROES FORM ASS'N TO FIGHT SEGREGATION

Influential Citizens Will
Fight Efforts To Oust
Colored Families Living
On Cote Brillante

New developments with important significance have arisen in the residential segregation fight centering around property in the 4500 block on Cote Brillante.

For the first time colored people have combined to combat the evil which has been spreading over the city.

Negroes Unite

Last Friday a group of influential Negro citizens met with the property holders in the 4500 block on Cote Brillante, avenue who are involved in custody suits. The body formed an organization known as the Cote Brillante Protective Association. Every member present at the meeting gave \$50 towards a fund to be used to combat the segregationists. Lawyer Freeman L. Martin was engaged as attorney for the body. Mr. Edward L. Synder, District Manager of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., was elected president; Mr. R. P. Scott, realtor, was elected secretary; and Clara Robenett, one of the property holders, treasurer.

Four Cases Pending

Four different cases to force colored people to move out of homes in the 4500 block on Cote Brillante have been filed by Frederick Schroeder (white). Those involved are Dr. Geo. W. Holt and his wife, of 4521 Cote Brillante; Ophelia Robinson of 4591 Cote Brillante, and Seab Jimerson and wife, of 4511 Cote Brillante.

11 Whites Refuse to Sign

Although 47 whites in the 4500 block signed a contract of restriction secured by Schroeder, 11 refused to sign. Judge Roskopf ruled that the property of the eleven was salable to colored.

In the case involving C. R. Kittrell, one of Dr. Holt's tenants, in which Judge Roskopf granted a temporary injunction and fixed a bond at \$1000, although an order was issued requiring Kittrell to move in 60 days, this time is beyond the date set for the trial on the case on its merits, November 9.

COURT PLEA BRINGS IN "COLOR"

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—Occupancy by members of our Race of a residence at 4585 Cote Brillante Ave. was stopped by a temporary injunction handed down Wednesday by Circuit Judge Roskopf.

The residence, which is in a neighborhood said to be restricted to white people, is occupied by Dr. George W. Holt, his wife and C. R. Kittrell. *Chicago*

Although the property is owned by Dr. Holt who is a Race member, he has been enjoined from renting or leasing it to others of our group. *10-3-25*

According to Judge Roskopf, Kittrell, who occupies a room of Dr. Holt's house, will have to move within 60 days. *10-3-25*

Fight to Oust Others

Frederick Schroeder (white), 4546 Cote Brillante Ave., who brought the suit to exclude Dr. Holt, is pursuing his fight to drive our people out of the section of Cote Brillante Ave. between Taylor and Cora Aves. Schroeder filed two additional suits Thursday which seek to oust Mrs. Ophelia Robinson and her family, 4546 Cote Brillante Ave., and Mrs. Lizzie Jimmerson, 4521 Cote Brillante Ave. The actions also ask that their deeds to these properties be annulled and that an injunction be issued preventing occupancy of the residences by our people in the future.

Segregation-1925

Michigan

SWEET TRIAL IN DETROIT INVOLVES EVERY RIGHT OF NEGRO AS U. S. CITIZEN

**American Fund for Public Service Gives \$5,000 and
Offers \$15,000 More if \$30,000 Is Raised**

On the day that Clarence Darrow begins his court defense in Detroit of Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten other colored people charged with murder for defending Dr. Sweet's home from a mob, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, announces it has begun to collect a \$50,000 Defense Fund, to be used in fighting the Sweet and other civil rights cases.

Five thousand dollars has been given outright to the N. A. A. C. P. of America will more than meet the offer of the Garland Fund. So the colored people doing they will build a bulwark for the protection of their rights and the rights of their children in this land.

In announcing the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense Fund Campaign, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"Are 12,000,000 Negroes in America ready to back up the N. A. A. C. P. in the fight for liberty and the common rights of citizenship for every colored man, woman and child in America? If so, now is the time to act.

"We have begun to raise a \$50,000 Legal Defense Fund. That fund will be used not only to defend Dr. O. H. Sweet and the other colored men who defended Dr. Sweet's home from a mob. It will be used too to fight before the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington residential segregation by private agreement among white property owners. It will be used, too, to challenge before the U. S. Supreme Court the white primary laws by which colored citizens are disfranchised in the South. We want \$50,000 as the munitions of war for such a fight in behalf of justice for the Negro as has not been fought since the Civil War.

"It is now or never. In Detroit, a Klan city, we are facing the guns.

"I am confident of the answer to

Cleveland Gives \$1200 to Sweet Defense Fund

Contributions amounting to \$1200 in cash and checks were made Sunday afternoon to the Sweet defense fund at a meeting at St. John's A. M. E. church under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People addressed by Walter F. White of New York, assistant secretary of the national association. This is the largest amount raised by the branch at any one meeting.

The following contributed \$25 or more to the fund: Dr. Charles H. Garvin, A. G. Frazier, \$100; Mrs. J. T. Suggs, William R. Green, M. E. Auther and George Myers, \$50; Mrs. Louise Davis, Dr. M. L. Crawford, Dr. O. A. Taylor, Dr. N. K. Christopher, Charles Gordon, Elmer F. Boyd, T. M. Farlice, Dr. George R. Ferguson, Dr. B. F. Ruckier and the agents of the National Benefit Life Insurance company, \$25.

The money will be used as a part of the \$50,000 fund being raised to fight three cases: The Sweet case in Detroit; the segregation case of Mrs. Helen Curtis in Washington which this month goes to the Supreme court, and the disfranchisement case in El Paso, Texas.

Mr. White, who has been the active agent of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Detroit case in which Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten other Negroes are charged with murder in killing a member of a white mob which stormed their home in September, explained the growth of prejudice in Detroit and other northern cities: an audience of 1500. "Along with the migration of the Negro north there was a similar migration of southern whites drawn by the same economic influences," declared the speaker. "These southerners brought with them all their old prejudices and are trying to force them upon the north."

That the present widespread attempt to foist residential segregation upon the Negro is a part of a definite program of the Ku Klux Klan was charged by Mr. White.

"If we lose this Detroit case it will mean that mobs over all the country will be licensed to plunder and wreck the homes of black folk. If we win it will serve notice that the Negro will fight to the death to protect his

home. We will fight legally as long as America will let us. But when it comes to a choice between death and dishonor we will choose death. If the mobbed anywhere in America." The speaker drove these points home.

The home into which Dr. Sweet moved had previously been owned by a white woman whose husband is colored, he stated. However, this had occasioned no trouble.

Mr. White told of his efforts and final success in getting the services of Clarence Darrow and the associated counsel, whose fees ordinarily would amount to more than \$200,000, but who had accepted much smaller fees. The cost of the case is estimated at \$20,000, of which amount Darrow will receive \$5,000.

White Preacher Favors Segregation

**City Should Set Aside "Desirable" Section for
Negroes**

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 21.—While Bishop R. C. Ranson, an outstanding ecclesiastic of our group, was speaking Sunday at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Detroit, and telling his eager audience that the solution for the race problem is the religion taught by Jesus Christ, a prominent white clergyman in one of the leading white churches of the same city was preaching a different doctrine.

Rev. Frank D. Adams, pastor of the Universalist Church, exploding what he termed "the venerable doctrine that the white masses are friends of the Negro," declared the time for a speedy settlement of the race question had arrived if loss of human life and money are to be averted.

After laying the blame for the present troubled state of affairs directly at the door of the white man, who brought the Negro here as a slave 100 years ago, and who desires his presence in metro-

politan cities of the north at this time because the Negro represents cheap labor, the speaker urged the formation of an interracial commission to study with the end in view of bringing about sane segregation.

"I realize I am dealing with a live wire when I take up the race subject," Dr. Adams said. "The time is almost past when the subject can be discussed dispassionately. This is true because the hatred toward the Negro in our modern northern cities as far more bitter than it ever was in the South. The Negro should not be blamed because he does not care to reside on Hastings street. He should not be blamed either because he buys in a white neighborhood, unconsciously working great harm to an honest white man whose life savings may be forfeited because a Negro lives near him. The one to blame is the real estate agent or landlord who makes the sale. This man is the traitor.

"The community, acting as a whole, must solve the problem. Some desirable section of the city should be set aside for the colored population. If need be this should be done through condemnation proceedings. See to it that the schools, the sanitary conditions and the like are equal to those enjoyed in any section of the city occupied by the average white wage earner. Make it possible for the Negro to secure homes here at a reasonable price and terms, and keep whites out of the district. For the Negro must work out his economic and cultural civilization in his own way, paralleling as closely as possible that of his white neighbor. This method will perhaps cost as much as to widen Woodward avenue, but will be worth it."

Dr. Adams concluded by suggesting that the Detroit Council of Churches was the logical body to make the first move along these lines, stating the race problem here was purely one of social Christianity. An interracial commission, he said, working under direction of this body should co-operate in making the survey.—Exchange.

We Must Fight if We Would Survive

POSSIBLY the most important court case the Negro has ever figured in in all the history of the United States is being heard out in Detroit, Michigan, where Dr. Ossian Sweet, his wife and nine other defendants are on trial for their lives, because they dared to protect themselves and their property against mob violence.

TO GET A TRUE PICTURE of what is going on, turn the matter around and imagine that a mob of Negroes has resented a white family's moving into a colored neighborhood; and, in defending themselves, the besieged white family had shot and killed a colored man. What grand jury in the United States would indict the white family for murder in the first degree? What police officer would take the stand and testify that they were not acting within their rights in protecting themselves? Why, then, should Negroes be charged with murder who dare to defend themselves and their property?

THE OUTCOME of the Sweet case means everything that is dear to the Negro in America. If a colored man is not secure in his own home, in a northern community, where there is a semblance of civilization, where under heaven in the United States is he secure? Dr. Sweet's battle in Detroit is our battle; just as much so as if we had been in the besieged dwelling. He and the other brave defendants could easily have avoided the many discomforts they must bear as prisoners charged with murder by not moving into the house after he purchased it. He could have sold it,

possibly at a higher figure than he paid for it.

BUT, THANK GOD, Dr. Sweet moved in! Thank God that his noble wife moved in with him! And, thank God, nine of their relatives and friends came in with them! Wisdom dictated that they should not go in empty handed. They determined to fight fire with fire, and, according to reports, had ten separate firearms in the house. Not one of them knew whether he would come out of that house alive, once he went in, but fear of death did not deter them.

THIS is the spirit of unity the Negro must more and more evidence if he is to survive. He must face death if he would live! He must be willing to die fighting when he is right! When police authorities fail to protect him and his family; when courts of law desert him; when his own government fails to take a stand in his behalf, he faces death anyway, and might just as well die fighting!

JOIN IN THE FIGHT by subscribing to the fund necessary for the defense of Dr. Sweet, his noble wife and the other defendants in this case. Send your contribution to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, or to the Editor of The Amsterdam News, who will see that the Association gets it. **ACT AT ONCE.**

DARROW TO DEMAND SEPARATE TRIALS IN SWEET MURDER CASE

(Preston News Service.)

Detroit, Mich.—Separate trial for each of the eleven defendants in the Sweet murder case will be demanded by the defense, Clarence Darrow, chief of counsel told Judge Frank Murphy, Friday, after the jury had been dismissed in the first trial.

The jury was released at 1:30 P. M., after having deliberated for 46 hours without reaching a verdict.

It was learned that seven of the jurors favored acquittal for all of the defendants, while five fought to the end for the conviction of Dr. Sweet, his brother, Henry Sweet and Leonard Morse, on a charge of manslaughter.

Immediately following the dismissal, Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, moved for a new trial and asked that bail be fixed for the defendants, who have been held in jail since their arrest on the night of September 9th. The motion was argued at 4:30, with the outcome that the date of the new trial was fixed for the first week in January, while bond of \$5,000 each, with one surety, was allowed in the case of all the defendants, except the three, whom the five jurors are said to have favored convicting.

BAIL SOUGHT FOR ALL

Prosecuting Attorney Robert M. Toms definitely fixed the degree of difference in the status of the defendants, when he urged that bond be denied the three principals. He suggested that bail in the case of the others be fixed at \$10,000.

Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays, assistant defense counsel, both argued that the sum was excessive, and that bail should be allowed all their clients.

Toms stated that he had not had sufficient time to consider the question of bail, and urged that the court grant him three or four days to "think the matter over" as affecting the three principals. Over the protest of Darrow and Hays, who declared they wished to go away feeling that they had done everything possible for their clients, the court said he would hold the three men without bail until next Wednesday, when he would hear arguments concerning their release.

HAYS ARGUES FOR SWEET.

"Of all the defendants," said Hays, "Dr. Sweet should be the first to be admitted to bail. No one could have any doubt that he would be here for trial. I doubt very much if he would accept bail until all the other defendants are out. I will gladly take the responsibility for him being in court."

Darrow said: "Nobody thinks Dr. Sweet, Henry Sweet or anyone else had any intention of killing anyone. The only possible thing is that they shot through an error of judgment, before there

of Dr. Sweet, Henry Sweet, Leonard Morse, and the others. These three group themselves together. I want to proceed cautiously and weigh well what the state should do. There is no legal reason why defendants other than these three I have named should not be admitted to bail. As to the others, the question is too serious for me to pass on now."

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possibly at a higher figure than he paid for it.

BUT, THANK GOD, Dr. Sweet moved in! Thank God that his noble wife moved in with him! And, thank God, nine of their relatives and friends came in with them! Wisdom dictated that they should not go in empty handed. They determined to fight fire with fire, and, according to reports, had ten separate firearms in the house. Not one of them knew whether he would come out of that house alive, once he went in, but fear of death did not deter them.

THIS is the spirit of unity the Negro must more and more evidence if he is to survive. He must face death if he would live! He must be willing to die fighting when he is right! When police authorities fail to protect him and his family; when courts of law desert him; when his own government fails to take a stand in his behalf, he faces death anyway, and might just as well die fighting!

JOIN IN THE FIGHT by subscribing to the fund necessary for the defense of Dr. Sweet, his noble wife and the other defendants in this case. Send your contribution to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, or to the Editor of The Amsterdam News, who will see that the Association gets it. ACT AT ONCE.

DARROW TO DEMAND SEPARATE TRIALS IN SWEET MURDER CASE

(Preston News Service.)

Detroit, Mich.—Separate trial for each of the eleven defendants in the Sweet murder case will be demanded by the defense, Clarence Darrow, chief of counsel told Judge Frank Murphy, Friday, after the jury had been dismissed in the first trial.

The jury was released at 1:30 P. M., after having deliberated for 46 hours without reaching a verdict.

It was learned that seven of the jurors favored acquittal for all of the defendants, while five fought to the end for the conviction of Dr. Sweet, his brother, Henry Sweet and Leonard Morse, on a charge of manslaughter.

Immediately following the dismissal, Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, moved for a new trial and asked that bail be fixed for the defendants, who have been held in jail since their arrest on the night of September 9th. The motion was argued at 4:30, with the outcome that the date of the new trial was fixed for the first week in January, while bond of \$5,000 each, with one surety, was allowed in the case of all the defendants, except the three, whom the five jurors are said to have favored convicting.

BAIL SOUGHT FOR ALL

Prosecuting Attorney Robert M. Toms definitely fixed the degree of difference in the status of the defendants, when he urged that bond be denied the three principals. He suggested that bail in the case of the others be fixed at \$10,000. Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays, assistant defense counsel, both argued that the sum was excessive, and that bail should be allowed all their clients.

Toms stated that he had not had sufficient time to consider the question of bail, and urged that the court grant him three or four days to "think the matter over" as affecting the three principals. Over the protest of Darrow and Hays, who declared they wished to go away feeling that they had done everything possible for their clients, the court said he would hold the three men without bail until next Wednesday, when he would hear arguments concerning their release.

HAYS ARGUES FOR SWEET.

"Of all the defendants," said Hays, "Dr. Sweet should be the first to be admitted to bail. No one could have any doubt that he would be here for trial. I doubt very much if he would accept bail until all the other defendants are out. I will gladly take the responsibility for him being in court."

Darrow said: "Nobody thinks Dr. Sweet, Henry Sweet or anyone else had any intention of killing anyone. The only possible thing is that they shot through an error of judgment, before there

was sufficient justification. All the facts show there was no malice or criminality in the crime. I see no legal reason why bail should not be granted to each of my clients."

"This is a difficult question for me to decide," said Toms, "because of my responsibility to the people of both sides. As I review the testimony, I see a difference between the degree of guilt of Dr. Sweet, Henry Sweet, Leonard Morse, and the others. These three group themselves together. I want to proceed cautiously and weigh well what the state should do. There is no legal reason why defendants other than these three I have named should not be admitted to bail. As to the others, the question is too serious for me to pass on now."

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
NOVEMBER 7, 1925

Terrorized by Police

Darrow to Offer Mayor's Orders as Evidence in Defense of 11 Colored Persons on Trial for Murder.

Special Dispatch to Daily Mirror.

DETROIT.—The trial of eleven colored persons here on the charge of murder, reached a tense stage yesterday when it was reported that Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago lawyer, will introduce evidence contained in Mayor Smith's orders to the police department, that the colored people of this city had been subjected to terrorization in the effort to prevent them from living in neighborhoods restricted to whites.

In these orders, Mayor Smith, who is strongly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, is alleged to have taken cognizance of this terrorization by directing the members of the police department to "refrain from shooting or assaulting members of the colored race" unless they had



Clarence Darrow

due provocation.

Of the eleven persons on trial, ten are men and one a woman. The latter is Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet, who with her husband, Dr. Sweet, a prominent colored physician, are the chief figures among the defendants.

Last September Dr. and Mrs. Sweet, leaders in colored circles here, moved into an exclusive North Side residential section. Before they had unloaded their belongings from the moving van white residents served them with an ultimatum to quit the neighborhood. When they refused, a big crowd gathered in front of their home, yelling imprecations and threats, according to the defense.

Dr. Sweet, summoning friends, dared the crowd to evict him, it is said, and when the latter advanced, fired upon them, killing Leon E. Breiner, an alleged leader of the demonstrators.

Dr. and Mrs. Sweet, and nine other colored persons were arrested.

The case attracted national attention and several colored protective agencies and organizations coming to the aid of the accused

Darrow in his cross examination asked every police officer, as well as the other witnesses, if they were members of secret organizations.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 30, 1925

FUND FOR NEGRO DEFENSE

Raising \$50,000 for Eleven Held in Detroit for Murder

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 68 Fifth Avenue, yesterday announced a determined effort would be made to create a \$50,000 Legal Defense Fund, to be used in the defense of the eleven Detroit Negroes charged with murder for killing persons while defending from a riotous mob the home of Dr. O. H. Sweet. Chief counsel for the Negroes is Clarence Darrow.

The American Fund for Public Service has given \$5,000 and has offered \$15,000 additional, on condition the \$30,000 needed to complete the fund be raised elsewhere.

Darrow

Mr. Clarence Darrow, noted white criminal lawyer, chief counsel for the defense in the famous Tennessee evolution case, and now playing a similar role in the Sweet case in Detroit, started something last week by addressing 1,500 people in the new Colored Y. M. C. A.

In his remarks he took a stand against prohibition and the Bible story of the fall and redemption of man. He spoke for two hours and was applauded to the echo.

After while Detroit had a chance

to think the Presbyterian ministers passed a resolution of censure. The whit general Y. M. C. A. Secretary said the building would have been closed to Mr. Darrow if he could have done so.

Colored Detroit reacted indignantly. Secretary Dunbar of the Colored Branch Y. M. C. A., said the address sounded all right to him. Bishop W. T. Vernon, of the A. M. E. Church said Mr. Darrow had made a masterly presentation of his subject.

White Detroit saw in Mr. Darrow only the anti-prohibitionist and the agnostic. Colored Detroit saw in Mr. Darrow, the lawyer whose sense of justice was so highly developed that he was willing to waive a fee and spend three weeks out of a busy year in Detroit defending Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten others accused of killing a member of the white which attacked the Sweet home.

What Mr. Darrow says about prohibition and the Bible doesn't interest colored Detroit half as much as what he is doing six days a week in Criminal Court to establish the right of American citizens to live in peace in their own homes.

Activity of Whites Against Negroes Bared by Darrow

Detroit, November 7.—(P)—The activities of the Waterworks Improvement association as an agency to thwart the encroachment of negroes in an exclusively white neighborhood were developed by witnesses today under the cross-examination of Clarence Darrow at the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other negroes for murder, of which Arthur Garfield Hays, of New York, and five other attorneys are members.

Four witnesses of the shooting of Leon E. Breiner, last September 9 by a volley of shots fired from the Sweet home in which 11 negroes were barricaded, occupied the entire court session today. Three of the four admitted membership in the waterworks association, and one of them, Eber Draper, admitted the organization was actively hostile to the Sweets making their home in the neighborhood.

Draper admitted he was in the neighborhood of the Sweet house the night of the shooting and the day before. Darrow asked him what he was doing there and he replied he was curious about the crowds.

"And the people in the Sweet home?" Darrow suggested.

"I suppose so," Draper answered. Draper appeared to hesitate several times and Darrow demanded:

"Are you reluctant to tell what you know? Do you realize we have 11 persons here charged with an offense for which the penalty is life imprisonment?"

An objection to this was sustained by Judge Frank Murphy.

Russell C. Burns, Edward Wettlaufer and Otto Eberhardt, other eye-witnesses, were the only ones to testify besides Draper. They told of hearing and seeing volleys fired from the Sweet home, of Breiner's falling, fatally wounded, and of the police action in placing the negroes under arrest.

DARROW DEFENDS NEGROES.

Appears in Detroit Court in Behalf of Eleven Charged With Murder.

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (P).—Clarence Darrow appeared in Recorder's Court today as chief counsel for Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten other negroes, including Mrs. Sweet, charged with murder. A \$50,000 fund now is being raised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the negroes' defense.

The negroes are charged with having fired the shots from the Sweet home that killed Leon B. Breiner and wounded Erick Hoberg, both white, Sept. 9. The negroes had barricaded themselves in the house, located in a neighborhood in which only white persons lived. Breiner and Hoberg are said to have been two members of a crowd congregated outside the dwelling.

SWEET JURY DISAGREE—DISCHARGED, VICTORY

AFTER DELIBERATING 32 HOURS THE JURY FAIL TO BE ABLE TO AGREE—GREAT VICTORY FOR FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE SEEMS ASSURED.

Detroit, Nov. 26, 1925.—After deliberating 32 hours, without reaching agreement on a verdict, the jury considered the case of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and 10 others charged with murder in connection with a race disturbance here Sept. 9, was ordered locked up for the night at 11:30 tonight.

Breiner was killed when shots were fired from the Sweet house.

The courtroom has been packed with persons awaiting the reporting of the jury since yesterday afternoon. The crowd, about 95 per cent. of whom were Colored, remained in court all night, although a number left when the jury was locked up for the night. Early this morning new arrivals crowded the courtroom and there seemed to be no diminution of the spectators as the second night waiting wore on.

Twice the jury asked for instructions and once, early this evening, they came into court and reported they were hopelessly deadlocked. The judge sent them back for further deliberations.

Detroit, Nov. 27, 1925.—The jury that has been trying Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other Negroes charged with the murder Sept. 9 of Leon E. Breiner reported itself unable to reach a verdict today and was discharged by Judge Frank Murphy in record's court.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
NOVEMBER 2, 1925

Race Segregation

To the Editor of The World:

Permit me to commend the admirable spirit of your editorial on the race-segregation issue in which you call attention to the danger to every minority group in the country of the policy of residential segregation.

That danger is nowhere better illustrated than in the City of Detroit, which, as The World's despatches announce, the Klan has chosen as its first objective in the endeavor to capture the country politically. In Detroit segregation became a moving power behind the mob, and resulted in a riotous outbreak in the course of which eleven colored people defended the home of Dr. O. H. Sweet from attack. In the course of the disturbance one man was killed and one wounded. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People retained Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Arthur Garfield Hays of New York to head the counsel defending these colored victims of the segregation spirit, who were all charged with first-degree murder.

This case in Detroit is only an extreme instance in the length to which

mob segregation will go. Unfortunately, it is not an isolated case. There have been many mob disturbances, threats and attacks to terrorize colored people in other cities. The advancement association feels that this issue must be met squarely not only before the Supreme Court but in the court of public opinion to which such newspapers as The World appeal, if we are to have decent and orderly human relations in American cities.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Oct. 30.

FATE OF DR. SWEET AND TEN OTHER DEFENDANTS MAY BE KNOWN TODAY

Case Was Expected to Go to Jury Yesterday—Physician Takes Stand—Makes Good Witness

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23. — The Sweet case will probably go to the jury today and the fate of Dr. O. H. Sweet, his wife and nine other defendants known soon after. Dr. Sweet was placed on the witness stand last Thursday and told how he and his family were intimidated by members of the mob outside his house prior to the fatal shooting of Leon Breiner, white.

Toms questioned Dr. Sweet at length regarding the statement he made at Police Headquarters immediately after the shooting, and he repudiated several portions of it, declaring "a hostile attitude" displayed by Edward J. Kennedy, Jr., assistant prosecuting attorney, and several police officers, kept him from telling the truth in his statement to Kennedy. He denied having had firearms in his house; in his testimony before Judge Murphy he admitted having equipped the place with several guns.

Doctor Makes Good Impression

Dr. Sweet's recital made a deep impression not only upon the spectators in the courtroom but upon the newspaper reporters as well. The reporter for the "Detroit Free Press" wrote:

"Well educated and an acute student of the race problem, Dr. Sweet under the adroit prompting of Attorney Hays, gave a graphic account of the disturbance ranging geographically from Washington to Chicago, and going back to the days when he was attending school. He recited the facts of the Chicago race riots, holding the jury and spectators silent and immovable by his vivid picturing of morbid details and the fear that gripped him as the result of what he read.

"Speaking clearly and without hesitating for a word or phrase, he told of seeing a Negro carried through the streets of Washington in an automobile and badly beaten by a group of white men. He told

Rocks or some sort of missiles continued to pound on the roof, he said. He could not see who was throwing them. There might have been 200 or 300 people in the schoolyard, he finally estimated.

Dr. Sweet said some one in the rooms below shouted to him when his brother's automobile drew up in front of the house and he went down to let him in. He said he dropped his gun at that time and didn't have it again.

"How did you happen to leave it behind?" asked Toms.

"Well, I knew Davis, who was with my brother in his car, was a narcotic man and always was armed. I thought his gun would be enough."

"If you thought his gun was enough why did you have nine guns and all this ammunition in the house?"

"I thought his gun was sufficient protection for him while he was getting into the house," said the doctor.

Sweet described the stones, or "missiles" as coming in intermittent barrages, but he contradicted the prosecutor when he used the word "hundreds." He said he couldn't see from which direction they came. He said he only saw them land and when they landed there was no indication of the direction whence they came.

Before his counsel turned him over for cross-examination, Arthur Garfield Hays, one of his own attorneys, asked Dr. Sweet if he and the other defendants ever had banded together for the common purpose of shooting to kill in the event of trespass of person or property?

"Positively not," he said.

"Did you ever enter into any agreement to commit an unlawful act?"

"No, sir."

Officer May Have Fired Fatal Shot

In their attempts to show that Officer Gill could have fired the death shot, defense attorneys introduced a number of photographs Saturday illustrating the point where he fired, as he testified, and the spot where the man was killed. Gill had stated that he fired one shot, hastily, at two men he saw dimly on the upper back porch of the Sweet home. This was after a volley had been fired by occupants of the house. Subsequent testimony disclosed that a bullet had penetrated the house from the outside, spending its force in passing through the walls, and falling in one of the rooms. The defense had merely maintained that Gill "could have shot Breiner down" from where he stood near the garage in back of the house.

In his direct testimony the offi-

cer stated that he was standing on the north side of the garage. From this point he could not have hit Breiner, because the view would have been obstructed by the building. But on cross-examination, he said he was standing on the east side of the garage, from where, the photographs disclosed, he could have seen Breiner. No evidence has been submitted to date showing that the officer fired more than one shot.

Lieutenant Johnson was put on the stand to rebut testimony given by Dr. Sweet to the effect that he had been "threatened and intimidated" and denied an attorney by officers on the night he was arrested.

The defense rested its case Friday.

Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays have predicated their case chiefly on the theory of self-defense, bringing in as a sort of counter offensive the unstated allegation that Breiner was slain by the police officer, and impressing upon the jury the state of mind of the defendants' on the night of the shooting—a state of mind brought about by the inherent, haunting mob fear of the race to which they belong.

With the calling of two or three more rebuttal witnesses, attorneys will begin their arguments. Darrow stated Saturday that he will take at least a day.

THAT SEGREGATION CASE

News comes that the segregation case which is on the calendar in the Supreme Court has been moved over until January. It would be better, in our opinion, if this case were moved over until the Masonic Temple is completed—and that has been standing incomplete till scandal is fast brewing.

So it is with Washington, D.C. Scandal brews about those who have them in hand. And more scandal is likely to arise out of the segregation case in the Supreme Court than any other subject now before the public. No respectable lawyer can venture the opinion that the case will succeed. It will take more than Cobb, and Storey and Louis Marshall to impair the obligation of a contract for the state cannot do that, and they are mere individuals. Washington, D.C.

But meanwhile, money is being raised while the Sweet case in Detroit is hot, to further the fight against segregation—that is to pay the lawyers who are carrying the Curtis case to the Supreme Court. It doesn't always take a good lawyer to get before the supreme bench, but it always takes a good fee—a fee proportionate to what is in hand. There is danger that when the Supreme Court case is lost, as it most assuredly will be, and when colored folk view what the lawyers in the case receive they will be unwilling to put up money to carry a genuine honest-to-goodness case up for trial.

Segregation-1925

Michigan.

No Riot at Negro Home in Detroit Police Officer Swears on Stand

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

NOVEMBER 6, 1925

Taking of Testimony Begun in Trial of Dr. Sweet and Ten Others Accused of Murder—Darrow

Leads Defense

Special Despatch to The World
DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The prosecution's case in the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other Negroes, charged with the murder of Leon F. Breiner, got under way today with the testimony of Inspector Norton M. Schuknecht and Lieut. Paull Shellenberger of the Police Department, and other witnesses.

Prosecuting Attorney Robert M. Toms announced it as the State's theory that the eleven defendants had "with malice aforethought" armed themselves and agreed to "shoot to kill" in the event of any attack. He then outlined Sweet's purchase of the house at No. 2960 Garland Avenue last June, his occupancy of it on Sept. 8 and the shooting on Sept. 9 after groceries had been taken into the house and the defendants had arrived singly.

Prior to the shooting, he said, there were about seventy persons in the street, but there was no disturbance. Two volleys were fired from the house, he said, one bullet killing Breiner. Eight patrolmen with three officers, he said, had been detailed for duty near to thouse to prevent any disturbance.

Police Officer on Stand

After Herman Kraft had testified to identification of Breiner's body and Dr. William B. Ryan, county medical examiner, had said Breiner's death was caused by a gunshot wound, Inspector Schuknecht was called as a witness.

Everything was quiet prior to the shooting, he said. At 7:30 P. M. he ordered automobile traffic diverted from Garland Avenue. He directed that all persons be kept moving. There were then only a few groups of two or three persons, he said. Before the shots were fired he had heard no shouting, nor had he seen armed men in the neighborhood.

After the firing, which was from the second floor of Sweet's house, Schuknecht said, he sent Lieut. Shellenberger for assistance and himself went to Sweet's house. The door was opened, he said, when he announced that he was a police officer.

Asked Reason for Shooting

"What are you fellows shooting

for?" Schuknecht said he asked the defendants, and Dr. Sweet replied that persons outside were ruining his house.

Clarence Darrow, chief of counsel for the defense, cross examined Schuknecht. He inquired whether the witness had ascertained whether Sweet's occupancy of the house had been discussed at a meeting of the Water Works Improvement Association, whether he knew of any meeting in a delicatessen store near Sweet's home and whether he had noticed the arrival of numerous taxis and automobiles prior to the shooting. The witness replied in the negative to all the questions.

"SWEET" JURY OUT 46 HOURS IS DISMISSED

Court Room Filled All Night

As Citizens Awaits Verdict

WALTER WHITE TELLS STORY OF THE TRIAL

New Trial In January, Eight Prisoners Released Under Bail

By Walter White
Assistant Secretary N. A. A. C. P.

Detroit, Michigan—After

46 hours of violent argument, which could be heard sometimes by persons outside the jury room, the Sweet jury disagreed.

Trial of Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten others for the killing of Leo Breiner, white, September 9, when a mob attacked the Sweet home, thus ended after three weeks.

It is rumored that five jurors stood for acquittal and seven for acquittal of 8 defendants and conviction of second degree murder for three of the defendants. The jury was dismissed at 1:31 p. m., on Friday, November 27th, and shortly thereafter Mr. Darrow filed motion for a new trial and made a second motion that all eleven defendants be admitted to bail.

New trial has been agreed upon for the first week in January. Eight of the defendants were at once admitted to bail in \$5,000 each which was furnished by colored citizens of Detroit, but opposition from the prosecutor in the case of the remaining three, led Judge Frank Murphy to set Wednesday, December 2, for argument. They are Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, Henry Sweet and Leonard Morris.

No Separate Trial

Contrary to published reports in the daily press, Mr. Darrow has not yet asked for separate trials for each of the 11 defendants but he announced that he probably would do so.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced in connection with the news of the disagreement and the motion for a new trial that it would fight the case while there was any court in the land to appeal to until the 11 colored people were acquitted.

The expenses of the trial to date had been about \$20,000, the transcript of testimony alone costing \$2,081.60.

Crowd Stayed All Night

One of the most impressive sights I have ever seen, was the way in which colored people in Detroit flocked to the trial. At half after midnight on Thanksgiving morning, when the jury was still arguing and sent out for instructions, the courtroom was packed. At 2:10 in the morning, when the jury was sent to bed, bailiffs had to make way thru the crowd for the jurymen. All Thanksgiving Day colored people remained waiting and watching, many of them going without Thanksgiving dinner in order to be on hand.

Judge Murphy

I want to pay a tribute to the magnificent way in which Judge Murphy conducted the trial. He did his utmost to exclude the issue of race prejudice and his final charges to the jury was a masterpiece of scholarly learning and judicial impartiality.

Sentiment Changed

The case has largely changed public sentiment in Detroit. The better class opinion is now with the defendants, although the Klan is of course more bitter than ever. But the N. A. A. C. P. will continue to fight the case and both Messrs Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays will continue to lead the defense until a conclusion has been reached.

Nearly Twenty-Two Thousand Dollars Thus Far Spent. Detroit Citizens Raise More Than Six Thousand.

Detail Statement. Second Trial Early In January

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., today made a full report of expenditures in the trial of Dr. and Mrs. Sweet and others in Detroit, stating that the total cost of the first trial was \$21,938.69, which was expended by the National Office and the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a City-Wide Committee of Detroit citizens headed by the Rev. Joseph Gomez.

The expenditures of the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. totaling \$11,377.74, included attorneys fees of \$4,000 to Clarence Darrow, \$3,000 to Arthur Garfield Hays and \$1,000 to Walter H. Nelson. For travel and living expenses of attorneys and witnesses, telegrams and long distance telephone calls, court and attorney's stenographers and bailbond fee, the National Office spent, \$3,377.74.

The Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. raised in all \$6,137.64 and appointed a disbursing committee, consisting of its Vice-president, M. L. Walker, Dr. E. A. Carter and J. W. Cooper, both members of the Executive Committee of the Branch. This committee, which established a special bank account and made all its payments in a series of 55 numbered checks spent a total of \$5,811.15, leaving a cash balance of \$326.49 in the fund of the Detroit Branch. Among the disbursements of the Branch were payments to investigators, witness fees, legal fees of \$400 to each of the three local colored attorneys in the case, fee of \$650 to Walter M. Nelson, transcript of the court record, meals to defendants while in jail, printing, telephones and telegrams and advances to meet obligations of the imprisoned defendants.

The City-Wide Committee under the leadership of the Rev. Joseph Gomez, raised a fund of which cer-

tain sums were expended in conjunction with the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through a joint committee appointed for this purpose. These sums so expended totaling \$2,650, include \$1,000 to Clarence Darrow, \$400 each to Cecil Rowlette, Julian Perry and Charles Mahoney, the local colored attorneys in the case and \$450 to Walter M. Nelson. The City-Wide Committee reports a balance of \$300.

Bail bonds for all eleven defendants who have been released from prison, were obtained by the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and furnished by Detroit colored citizens as follows:

Dr. O. H. Sweet, \$10,000, H. Shepard; Mrs. Gladys Sweet, \$5,000, Dr. A. Thomas; Dr. Otis Sweet, \$5,500, Dr. Lewis; Henry Sweet, \$10,000, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson; Henry Latting, \$5,500, Rev. R. L. Bradby; Morris Murray, \$5,500, Nathan King (white); Joseph Mack, \$5,500, Dr. J. A. Miller; Hewitt Watson, \$5,500, Mrs. Lee; Charles Washington, \$5,500, Mrs. E. Johnson; William Davis, \$5,500, M. Porkes (obtained by Dr. Raiford).

For Leonard Morse a professional bondsman was obtained to post \$10,000 bail, for which the fee was \$400 of which the Detroit Branch paid \$200 and the National Office \$200.

In connection with the accounting, the N. A. A. C. P. pointed out, as an instance of the heavy cost of such a trial, the transcript of record at 80 cents a page, running to 2,603 pages which cost in all \$2,081.60.

From the cost of the first trial as given, may be gained some idea of the sum needed for the second trial which is scheduled to begin the first week in January. That this vitally important case may be seen through to a triumphant conclusion there must be no let up in the raising of funds for it and the other cases, the N. A. A. C. P. is handling.

THE NATION ASTOUNDED

The failure of the jury to reach a verdict in the Sweet case in Detroit, Michigan, last week must have shocked the moral sensibility of all lovers of the Constitutional government. Without any intention to reflect upon the integrity of the court we feel impelled from the sense of fair play, to feel that Constitutional government, and the safety of the home of every American Citizen is threatened. The failure of the jury to reach a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the accused at the bar, in a way, denies the right of a Citizen to protect his home from the onslaught of a mob. Five men said by their stand that the accused had a right to protect his home from those who would destroy it, and seven said by their stand that the mob had the right to take the law in its hand, and expel a Citizen from his castle by violence and force. The issue involved is, whether Dr. Sweet had a right to protect his life and home against mob violence. To acquit Dr. Sweet would have established the Constitutional right of the Citizen to protect his home against invasion by an enemy; to have convicted him would have said that an American Citizen has no right to strike in self-defense; that an American Citizen has no right to protect his home and property against those who would take his life, his liberty, and property without due process of the law. *12-25* This is the issue, clean and clear-cut, and was the issue submitted to the jury.

We have no quarrel nor criticism with this Honorable *Attorney General* presiding Judge. So far as we have been able to see at a distance, he was impartial and fair. But the squabble of the jury on a question so plain and well established by the Federal Constitution, almost makes us loose faith in trial by jury.

It seems from the facts that Dr. Sweet bought a home in a white settlement where Negroes had not been accustomed to living, that he was waited upon by white people, stating that he was objectionable as a neighbor and advised to vacate his home, but it was his in fee simple. Standing upon his rights as an American Citizen, and believing that under the Constitution he has the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, to hold his ground, living under his own vine and fig tree. White people incensed at his refusal to vacate, formed themselves into a mob, marched upon his home, assaulted it, and attempted to dispossess him unlawfully and because he fought back in self-defense, because he made an effort to protect his wife and babies, his life and home, his property and happiness, the grand jury indicted him, and as a natural sequence, the case came along to be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction. A jury was chosen to try the issue and failed to agree among themselves as to whether a Citizen should shoot to kill in self-defense when another was shooting at him to kill. The jury failed to decide this point. This did not happen in Georgia or the South, but in Michigan, the land of the free and the home of the brave, where there is supposed to be no prejudice, and where Citizens are supposed to be equal before the law. We believe that if the issue was drawn in a Southern court as clearly and as unmistakably as it was in the Michigan court that the Southern jury would reach a conclusion for or against the prisoner at the bar.

In Asheville, North Carolina, just a few days ago, fifteen white men, more or less were convicted of mob violence by a Southern jury and given terms in the Penitentiary, ranging from six months to seven years. This Southern jury did not hesitate to express itself in the verdict against mob violence, but in Michigan there was no settlement of the question. The mob is left free when it chooses to repeat its conduct and expel any Citizen in Michigan from his home, dispossess his castle, and take his life whenever in its judgment the Citizens become undesirable. The majority of this Michigan jury felt that the mob had

committed no crime, in spite of the Constitution, it had a right to take the law in its hand and take from Dr. Sweet his property, the life of his family, and his life if it was necessary to accomplish its unlawful purposes. The minority of the jury thought that Dr. Sweet had a right to protect his home, his life and his property under the Constitution. Dr. Sweet should have been given the benefit of the doubt, and should have been acquitted for the reason that the evidence did not point out or identify any one of the eleven men as the individual or individuals who shot and killed the member of the mob. The strongest element in the case failed when his Honor ruled that the allegation of conspiracy fell for the lack of proof. The conspiracy feature having failed it was incumbent upon the State to find out and identify the actual murderer, and if the State cannot do so by competent witnesses, the accused should be acquitted under the principle of law that conviction must be beyond a reasonable doubt, and that every hypothesis must be excluded except, the hypothesis of guilt, by proof morally certain.

Some years ago a Negro was indicted and tried in Atlanta for rape of a white woman. This Negro was acquitted in open court because the identification of the accused by the lady outraged was not conclusive and beyond a reasonable doubt. We can cite other instances in the South where Negroes and white men were involved, and there was no dodging of the issue, or miscarriage of justice. The issue was met squarely, and the jury said yes or no, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused at the bar. We heard a Southern Judge once say where a mob had attempted to break into a Negro's home for the purpose of killing or regulating him and was impulsed by the Negro, shooting them through the door in the face, shooting the eyes of one of the mob out, and the arm of another off, that he believed in white supremacy and a white man's rule, and the doctrine of a white man's country, and that the Negro had a place in the white man's country, and he ought to stay in it, and so far as he was concerned he would have to stay in it. But he believed with equal force and fairness, that the white man had a place and that he ought to stay in it and as far as his court was concerned, he had to stay in it. He said that the mob was badly out of its place when it attacked this Negro's home. That the Negro's house, though a humble log cabin with a dirt floor, was his castle, and he had the right under both the law of God and man to protect his home, and to use whatever means he had at his command to combat the mob that was trying to break into his home, to take his life and destroy his home by force. Under this charge the jury promptly acquitted the Negro prisoner at the bar, and these Southern incidents are not only cited as examples for the Michigan jury, but for that element of our people, white and black, who are too quick to denounce the South for their mistreatment of our people, when in fact Southern justice is about as fair as Northern justice, as administered by the courts. Our rights are about as sacred in one part of the country as the other. Detroit has no advantage over Atlanta when it comes to dispensing justice between man and man.

THE NEGROES IN THE NORTH

A news dispatch of a few days ago told of an attack by a mob on the house of a respected negro surgeon of Detroit. The members of the mob who attacked the house and put in danger the members of the family were residents of the same neighborhood, who objected to a negro family in that neighborhood.

She next day there came news of the mobbing of the house and family of a negro family for the same reason.

If these two disorderly incidents happened anywhere in the South, we would have been forced to read many editorial lectures on the unfairness and the intolerance of the South, where the white man gave himself up to much disorders. And we would have heard much of the determined opposition to the Fourteenth Amendment and of the opposition of the white man to the faithful and loyal observance of that amendment.

The South might in turn ask, "How are you treating our negroes up there?" On the other hand, the Southern negro might ask, "Is that the sort of treatment that Southern negroes get in the North?"

"Is that a realization of the economic and political equality that was promised the Southern negro when he was urged to move to the North. Is a negro who hopes to find fair treatment and social equality any better off when he moves to the North in search of it?"

It Costs Big Money to Fight For Justice

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has several law suits on its hands which require big money to carry them to a finish. These law suits affect the citizen rights of the race and should be fought to a finish. The Association asks for a fund of \$50,000 to carry on its work. That is not much money to expect or ask of 12,000,000 people whose constitutional rights are in controversy, and whose rights will suffer much if the suits at law now pending and to be prosecuted are not properly defended.

It is an awful thing when ten people can be indicted for murder and placed in jeopardy of their lives for shooting to kill into a mob striving to drive a citizen out of his home. These ten people were shooting to

protect the home of Dr. Sweet in Detroit from the attack of a white mob determined to drive the doctor from his home because they objected to his buying a home in their section. Instead of arresting the law breakers the police went after the defenders of the law and the grand jury indicted the defenders of the law and let the violators of the law go free. What encouragement has a citizen to defend his life and property from violence when the law can be jerrymandered in that way to his further hurt and injury when he does it. He is a coward and a sneak who hesitates to defend his life and property as often as these are placed in jeopardy by mobocrats, and that justice is an outrage which would indict and prosecute him for so doing. Every white citizen understands the matter in this way, and every colored citizen should understand it in this way. The law of self-defense cannot be construed in one way for the white man and in another way for the black man without destroying entirely the principle of self-defense. That should be plain enough for every one to see.

The Association, in defending the case of Dr. Sweet and his neighbors at Detroit were fortunate in securing the services of Clarence Darrow, the famous Chicago criminal lawyer, and Arthur Garfield Hayes, a distinguished New York lawyer, to help their own lawyers. That is as it should be. We should have the best legal talent possible to secure in defense and appeal of our law causes to assist our own lawyers. It goes far with the public and the courts to have it so, and it is the approved way with those who have difficult litigation in law. But it costs big money to secure such special legal service. We have got to learn and not forget that fact.

What then? The Association for the Advancement of Colored People needs \$50,000 in its legal fight against residential segregation. Let the readers of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE who can afford it send the Association a check to help out. Send the check to J. E. Spingarn, treasurer, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. It is an obligation upon every one who can afford it to do so.

Not Seeking to "Rub Elbows"

The Columbia State falls into the error, quite common with many Southern newspapers, of gloating over troubles which Negroes encounter in the North. God knows that Negroes have enough troubles in the South, and in South Carolina particularly, without trying to "rub elbows" with whites, as the State would have the world believe the Negro is trying to do when he tries to find a decent place in which to live, and bring up his family.

The State wants to know how Dr. Ossian H. Sweet managed to purchase a residence in an "exclusively white" district in Detroit. Well, he bought it from a bright mulatto Negro who owned it and who had lived in it as long as he desired to unmolested by his "exclusive" white neighbors. That is how Dr. Sweet happened to acquire that particular house.

Dr. Sweet bought the house under the pressure, that is upon every sort of group that must try to crowd eighty thousand of themselves into a place large enough to accommodate five thousand of them. It is that pressure that drives the Negroes in Northern cities and in Southern cities to endeavor to buy and open up new residential areas and as practically all of the new areas are originally owned by whites it is almost impossible to escape, at times, the possibility of conflict. It is living space the Negro wants, and not the desire to "rub elbows" with whites, some of whom are of such type and character that decent Negroes are glad to avoid them under any and all circumstances.

The Negroes' chief problem in the cities of America is an economic one, and any person who is not deeply prejudiced and who has not got the "race equality" complex can see it that way. Every time the State, or any other newspaper insinuates that Negroes wish to move into white neighborhoods merely to attain that semblance of "race equality" it deliberately misrepresents the facts, or else speaks without any real knowledge of the subject.

If the State will take a look at the Negro "quarters" in which its own colored neighbors are forced to live it will find that the vast majority of their streets are not paved, their sanitary arrangements are poor and incomplete, and the whole physical situation is bad, and will continue bad, as long as Southern people think, and influential newspapers preach the doctrine that such "quarters" are good enough for Negroes.

DEFENDANT IS PLACED ON STAND

BY B. S. SCRUGGS
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.

—Introduction of the "fear complex" in the Sweet case by Clarence E. Darrow, the building of the defense along three lines and the presence of Dr. Sweet, who is due to take the witness stand in his own defense, mark the highlights of the sensational Detroit case as it enters into the third week.

Dr. Sweet, his wife and nine others are on trial, charged with the murder of Leon Breiner, white, in the course of the defense of the doctor's home from alleged mob violence last September.

Attorney Darrow, showing the "fear complex" incentive, described how the minds of the defendants were led to reasonably believe that great danger confronted them as a hostile crowd stoned their home. The defense is advancing along three lines: That of self-defense, defendants in agitated state of mind superinduced by fear and that the bullet which killed Breiner was fired by a man on the outside.

Dr. E. A. Carter, colored, told of a convention with Dr. Sweet about what happened to Dr. A. L. Turner, when stoned out of his home in June by a white mob.

Witnesses Testify

Philip Adler, white, 9412 Richter street, newspaperman, first witness

The statement that "A Negro family has moved in here and we're going to get them out," was heard several times. He also testified to hearing continuous tapping of stones against the house before shooting.

Edna Butler and Serena Rochelle, colored, were at Dr. Sweet's home on the night before the shooting and, seeing a large crowd in the yard after nine o'clock, became frightened and had to stay all night. Stones were heard hitting on the roof about 11 o'clock. Miss Butler testified that she heard a white woman on a street car next day say, "Some Negro people have moved in and we are trying to get them out. They are there today, but they won't be after tonight."

Mrs. Mary Spalding, colored, drove through the riot section just before the shooting and saw a huge crowd of people. She testified that she thought it was a carnival or parade. John Fletcher, colored, told how he was driven from his home at 9428 Stoepel avenue last July, after moving into a white neighborhood. Fletcher's experience was introduced to show defendants' state of mind.

Every technicality possible is brought into the case with counsel on both sides fighting to last over admissibility of evidence. The defense is making a good showing, with definite testimony contrary to State witnesses. Dr. Sweet takes the stand Wednesday, with other defendants following. The case may end Thursday with a motion for a directed verdict of not guilty at conclusion of defense testimony.

Attorney Defending Detroit Negroes Attempts to Break Down Testimony

DETROIT, Nov. 11.—Clarence Dar-
row, chief of defense counsel for Os-
sian H. Sweet, near doctor, his wife,

and nine other negroes on trial for murder in connection with the killing of Leon E. Bremer here September 9 last, continued his attempt today to break down the testimony of state witnesses.

Court adjourned at noon in honor of armistice day.

When court opened an attempt by Darrow to get a declaration of mistrial was overruled by Judge Frank Murphy. Darrow contended that the collapse of Breiner's widow in the courtroom Monday, had unduly impressed the jury.

Eric Haughberg, wounded in the same volley of shots which caused the death of Breiner, described the shooting. He said two volleys were fired and at the second, Breiner, standing beside him, cried "I am shot." Just then, Haughberg said, a bullet passed through his own right leg.

While Hubbard, 17, testified he saw a "great number—a large crowd—a few people" in front of the Sweet house prior to the shooting.

"When you were first questioned," Darrow said, "You said 'a great crowd,' finally whittling it down to a 'few people.' Why did you alter your testimony so quickly? Have you talked to anyone in the case?"

"Only Lieutenant Johnson," Hubbard replied.

"When was the last time he questioned you?"

"Yesterday morning."

"And when you started to answer the question you forgot to say a 'few people.'"

Other witnesses testified to the extent of the crowd before the house, giving different estimates.

**N. A. A. C. P. Holds Mass
Meeting At John Wesley
Church**

Residential Segregation An Issue In Nineteen Big Cities

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was ~~to~~ held at a mass meeting
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under the auspices of the local
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People, of which Neval H. Thomas is president.

The sum of \$709.49 was raised toward defraying the expenses of a nation-wide fight against this evil. The audiences was told that the sum of \$5,000 had to be raised within the week to be used in defending Dr. Ossian H. Sweet a dentist, and nine other persons charged with first degree murder in connection with the killing of a member of a mob in Detroit, Mich. Sept. 8, last. A total of \$25,000 is sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be used in other cases which are pending in the courts.

Introducing Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Thomas designated segregation as the greatest issue before the American people today.

Mr. White told the story of the attack upon the home of Dr. Sweet resulting in one death of a member of the mob and the wounding of another. Fifteen years ago Mr. White said Detroit had only 8,000 colored inhabitants, while today there are 81,000. The lack of housing facilities, he said, resulted in a penetration into so-called white neighborhoods and simultaneously with the growth of the Ku Klux Klan, the situation became acute and attempts were made to enforce residential segregation by clauses in deeds to property.

Samuel A. Browne, of Staten Island, N. Y., who was threatened with violence unless he sold his home in a so-called white neighborhood, told of his experiences, which resulted in the indictment of six persons on a conspiracy charge.

The status of the Curtis case, which will come up for argument next month before the Supreme Court of the United States was given by Attorney James A. Cobb. This is the suit in which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals upheld an agreement between a number of persons not to sell their property to colored persons.

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ities residential segregation is an
issue.

BULLETIN

DETROIT, Mich.—Clarence Dar-
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selection of a jury Wednesday
afternoon. The following are the men.

all white have been accepted: John A. Welke, William A. Bapp, Philip J. Yates, Charles F. Naas, William Whalen, James Madleton, John Nelson, John C. Zang, Harold Anderson, John F. Morales, William M. Irvine, John J. Geis.

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Monday when court adjourned until Wednesday, the second panel of prospective jurors was being questioned. The first panel of 165 persons was exhausted and another of 65 is far on its way to completion. Nearly one hundred persons were challenged by the defense. The questions of Mr. Darrow and Mr. Nelson strike hard at white supremacy. The following are among the questions which each juror must answer satisfactorily:

Are you prejudiced?
Do you believe in equality of the law?

Do you believe a man in this free country should purchase property where he chooses and his means permit him?

Do you believe color has anything to do with a man's principles?

Do you believe in mob violence?
A Colored man who offered his services for the jury was turned down by Mr. Darrow who explained, laconically, that if he didn't challenge him the prosecution would.

It is expected that the jury will be completed by Thursday.

DETROIT NEGRO IS GRILLED ON STAND

Prosecutor Continues Rigid Cross Examination; Admits Not "Physically" Hurt

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Robert M. Toms, prosecutor, continued today his cross-examination of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, directing his attack particularly toward development of discrepancies between the negro physician's story in court and his statement to police shortly after his arrest with 10 other negroes for the murder of Leon E. Breiner, September 9. The 11 negroes, including Sweet, and his two brothers, have been on trial since November 7.

Toms asked Dr. Sweet if he had been hurt by being pushed into a cell at police headquarters by a policeman the night of his arrest after Breiner had been killed by a volley of shots fired from the Sweet home, in which the negroes were barricaded.

"I was not hurt physically at all," Sweet replied, "but I have such a sense of honor that I must feel it is just the thing for an officer to inflict punishment of that sort on a taxpayer before he was tried."

Toms asked him why he secretly dropped several bullets into a cuspidor at police headquarters, if he thought the shooting lawful.

"I knew they wouldn't believe what I said," was the answer.

Following the close of the presentation of the defense of eleven negroes on trial in the slaying of Leon E. Breiner, Thursday, the state introduced the damaging admissions of Henry Sweet, a defendant, that he had fired two shots from the home of Dr. Ossian Sweet after being frightened by the crowd assembled outside.

Sustained by the court after a half hour private session in which Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays, of defense counsel protested vigorously, Prosecutor Robert Toms, placed in the record, the statement made to police by Henry Sweet on the night of the shooting of Breiner.

Sweet, according to the police statement, admitted he had fired one shot into the air and another into the crowd. The defendant shrank in his seat at once, covered his face with his hands as the statement was read from the stand by Aaron Silverblott, court stenographer.

After Prosecutor Toms concluded the cross examination of Dr. Sweet, without failing to shake his story of the events in the home the night Breiner was killed, the defense called Walter White, assistant executive of the national association for the advancement of colored people. He established the authenticity of testimony concerning race disturbances in the United States.

Conclusion of testimony paves the way for arguments of defense attorneys for a directed verdict, which

counsel had announced they would re-state closed its case. If the court new. Judge Murphy overruled the de-again sustains the state, arguments defense motion early this week when the will then be heard.

called today, saw a considerable mob numbering about 500 people, near the Sweet home. The mob was of a threatening nature.

The statement that "A Negro family has moved in here and we're going to get them out," was heard several times. He also testified to hearing continuous tapping of stones against the house before shooting.

Charles Schaffner, colored chef, showed the jury a large scar received when the mob attacked him in his automobile. He testified that there were four or five hundred people within a block of the house. Charles Smith, colored, attacked by the mob while riding in automobile, said the glass in his car was broken. The mob threatened him and threw bricks, yelling, "There goes a Negro, catch him! Stop him!"

Edna Butler and Serena Rochelle, colored, were at Dr. Sweet's home on the night before the shooting and, seeing a large crowd in the yard after nine o'clock, became frightened and had to stay all night. Stones were heard hitting on the roof about 11 o'clock. Miss Butler testified that she heard a white woman on a street car next day say, "Some Negro people have moved in and we are trying to get them out. They are there today, but they won't be after tonight."

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CAPITAL GIVES \$700 SEGREGATION FUND

N. A. A. C. P. Holds Mass Meeting At John Wesley Church

\$5,000 TO BE RAISED FOR NATIONAL FIGHT

Residential Segregation An Issue In Nineteen Big Cities

The Afro American
Washington, D. C. (Afro Bureau)—Residential segregation was discussed at a mass meeting at the John Wesley A. M. E. Church last evening.

under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

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COMPLETE FIRST STEPS IN TRIAL OF DETROIT GROUP

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If the court sustains the state, arguments new. Judge Murphy overruled the defense motion early this week when the state will then be heard.

Segregation-1925.

DR. SWEET GOES ON STAND

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—

The merciless, pitiless and gruelling cross-examination to which Dr. Ossian H. Sweet was subjected for two days by Prosecutor Robert Toms failed to shake his story which he had told on direct examination conducted by Arthur Garfield Hayes.

Dr. Sweet, his wife, Mrs. Gladys Sweet, his two brothers, Otis and Henry, and seven friends are on trial for the killing of Henry Brierley which occurred Sept. 9 last while a howling mob was in front of Dr. Sweet's home because he had moved into a neighborhood inhabited entirely by white people.

Dr. Sweet and the 10 other defendants were charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder. They have been in jail since the night of the shooting. With the exception of Mrs. Sweet who was granted bail by Judge Frank Murphy, the trial judge, she was allowed her liberty after 30 days' confinement in the county jail. "When I opened the door and saw the mob I realized in a way that I was facing the same mob that has hounded my people throughout its entire history. I was confident of what I was up against. I realized that my back was up against the wall. I was filled with a peculiar fear—a fear which can only be felt by those who have experienced that to which my people have been subjected. I know what mobs have done to my people before," declared Dr. Sweet when asked to express his feelings on that night.

He described the events leading up to the shooting. How a crowd had surrounded the house the night before, and of the much larger crowd the night of the trouble. He declared that there had been some shooting from his home, but he did not know who had done the firing.

The house was being continuously pelted with rocks, the windows had been broken, and when he realized that the police on the outside were doing nothing to protect him or his property, he decided that the time for action had come.

He armed himself and waited for the onslaught. But when he had gone downstairs to admit his brother and a friend, who had come to his rescue, the mob stoned the house with renewed vigor, and he heard firing a few seconds later.

Tells of Arrests

He admitted seeing his brother Henry with a rifle and he admitted having a gun himself, but this testimony could not connect either of them with the death of Brierley, as the state's witnesses had testified that the deceased had died from the effects of a pistol shot, and the gun Sweet had was never fired, and Henry was armed with a rifle.

His description was graphic as he told of the arrival of the police. His home had been in darkness, but when the officers came, they lighted all the lights, pulled up every window shade, handcuffed them to each other and exposed them to the mob.

The moment was tense when he described the mob as "a human sea," he crouched in his chair, unconsciously he placed his hand over his eyes, as if to shut out the sight which had gripped his soul in terror.

The scene was being lived again. A slight shudder shook his diminutive form. He faltered in his speech. Then suddenly he was alert, he looked quickly to the space where

his wife was seated, and a wan smile played about his features when he awoke to the realization that he had been in the painful throes of a past nightmare. Ossian Sweet asserted himself again.

He related how the timely arrival of Lieut. John Hayes had possibly saved them from a much worse fate. He told of being taken to police headquarters, and after being denied counsel, he was forced to make a statement. He asserted that he had made some false answers in his statement because he was afraid that the police would misconstrue them. He also stated that he was afraid that the police would beat him up.

"Since I have been in jail I have learned many things regarding the beatings of prisoners. It is commonly known that the officers beat up Negro prisoners. Mr. Kennedy, your assistant prosecutor, even framed a mock trial for us. After the day of the trial had been set, he even then tried to intimidate us."

"He, Lieutenant Johnson and his partner came to the jail, handcuffed us, brought us out under the tunnel, declaring that we were going to our trial. He carried us to some strange room where there was a piano, and asked us if we wanted to verify whatever we had said the night of our arrest."

"I soon realized that we were being hoaxed and I refused to answer any questions, and advised the others not to answer any. When the three realized that we were not to be made fools, they carried us back to jail. I advised my attorney of their actions as soon as I could communicate with him."

Dr. Sweet stated that he does not believe and has never believed that shot from his home killed Brierley.

A statement introduced by the state coming from Henry Sweet he admitted firing twice from the house, but claimed that the first time he fired up in the air to scare the people, but the second time he fired over their heads. He declared that he was armed with a rifle.

The defense gained a strong point at the expense of the state when Fred Hyde (white) was ushered to the witness chair. It was noticeable that Prosecutor Toms rubbed his hands with a satisfied air. Hyde was a surprise witness called to refute the testimony of the defense witnesses that there was a mob in front of the Sweet home that evening.

Witness Confused

Hyde said that he was working at a filling station on Sept. 9, one block from the Sweet home. He declared that he saw no crowd there, heard no shouting and saw no one throwing stones. He stated that the occupants of a machine had not been set upon by a mob in front of his place.

He broke under the cross-examination of Mr. Darrow and declared that shortly after he went to work he heard people talking about the "excitement down at the corner." He understood them to mean there was excitement because Colored people had moved into the neighborhood. He added that there were a large number of people congregated at the corner where he was working, and he was so busy that if a car had been attacked he possibly would not have seen it.

Attorney Charles H. Mahoney testified that he, Attorney Julian Perry and Cecil Rowlette had gone to police headquarters the evening of Sept. 9 and asked to see the prisoners, which permission was denied. It was not until after they had filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus that they were allowed to see the prisoners.

At this juncture a whisper was traveling through the courtroom. It had just been learned that some one had set fire to the garage of Dr. Sweet, although it was supposed to be under police surveillance. Mr. Darrow demanded that officers who were supposed to be guarding the house be brought before the court.

Stephan Tickew, a commercial photographer, was called by the defense to identify two photographs which he had taken. The defense intends to use the pictures to show that the bullet which killed Brierley might have been fired by Officer Frank Gill and not from the guns fired from the Sweet home.

The officer had testified during the early stages of the trial that he had fired a shot at two of the defendants when he saw them appear on an upper porch during the firing that evening.

The photographer testified that when he took the first picture he placed himself in the same spot where Gill was supposed to have been standing when the shots were fired. The other picture was taken at the opposite end of the supposed course of the bullet.

Lieut. William Johnson, in charge of the case, and whom Dr. Sweet had testified had asked him "Why in

the night—did you move in a neighborhood where you were not wanted?" was compelled to change collars after his grilling cross-examination by Mr. Darrow.

Cop Gives "Advice"

Johnson denied using the language stated, but admitted that he had advised Dr. Sweet to move into some other neighborhood. He added that he had later learned that Sweet was decidedly not wanted where he had moved.

"Did you ever stop to learn whether you were wanted in the neighborhood where you lived?" thundered Mr. Darrow. "Possibly if you investigated that end of the matter you may learn that you are not the most desirable citizen where you live."

Mr. Darrow drew from the witness the admission that he would not have allowed Dr. Sweet the opportunity of consulting an attorney had he seen Mr. Mahoney that evening.

Harry L. Diehl (white), law partner of Walter Nelson, associate counsel for the defense, testified that he walked over the roof of the Sweet home and found many stones there and in the gutters of the roof.

Prosecutor Toms tried in vain to introduce additional testimony, but Mr. Darrow gave him a lesson in law regarding rebuttal. Mr. Darrow's objection was sustained by the court. Toms sought to have a newspaper reporter testify as to the condition of the streets regarding the gathering of people the night in question.

The color line was ruthlessly torn asunder by Attorney Darrow when the defense got under full sway. He had succeeded in locating two white witnesses who were truthful enough to come to court and admit what they saw that evening.

Phillip Adler, 9412 Richter St., a newspaper reporter, was an eye-witness to the mob which had formed outside the home of Dr. Sweet. He described the formation of two very large number of persons and declared that he had asked a woman what was the matter, and she had told him that "a 'nigger' family had moved into the neighborhood and they were going to put them out."

He stated that he heard continuous clouting of stones against the Sweet home, so fast that it sounded as if it was hail. The missiles were being thrown from directly across the street. He declared that he knew none of the defendants and had never seen any of them until he faced them in court.

The other white witness, testifying as to the mob outside the Sweet home, was Lloyd Lorenze, 2978 Merrill Ave., who testified that he was in an accessory store near the vicinity of the Sweet home that evening and saw the large number of people, which amounted to several hundred. He stated that he was working in the store and could not leave it to ascertain what had caused the gathering.

James Smith, 932 Elliot St., described by Mr. Darrow as one of the best witnesses he had ever heard in his 40 years of practice of criminal law, declared that on the evening of the trouble he was driving in the neighborhood of the Sweet home when he and the occupants of the car were assaulted by the mob.

He declared that he noticed a large number of persons on the corner, and curiosity caused him to drive in the direction of the crowd. As he came to the intersection of the streets, he was diverted from his course by a traffic policeman, who told him to "step on it."

"By this time the people had seen us and came running toward us. They were yelling, 'There goes some 'niggers' now. They are going to the Sweet home. Lynch them, kill them!' They were throwing stones and bricks at the car. One of the stones broke the window of the car."

Mob Chases Car

"One of the fellows, a little more daring than the rest, jumped on the running board of the car. There were two cars directly in front of us and the mob screamed, 'Stop them!' The man riding with me and my uncle put one foot on the running board and pretending that he had a gun yelled, 'Don't stop or I will shoot.'"

"The man who had jumped on our running board was trying to reach in the window and strike me. At the corner the care in front of us turned off and I gave my car gas and the sudden jerk caused the man to fall off of the car."

His testimony was corroborated by his uncle, Alonzo Smith, and Henry Smith, their guest of the evening.

Charles Schoffner, a chef living at 1731 Seminole Ave., exhibited a large scar upon his forehead, declaring that it was the result of being stoned and hit by the mob that night. He stated that he and his wife were riding near the Sweet home and when the mob spied them they began to throw stones at them. They broke his car to pieces and threatened to kill them, but the pleadings of his wife possibly saved them from mortal injury.

Bruce Spaulding, a letter carrier, and his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Spaulding, a social service worker with the Detroit Urban League, 4708 St. Antoine St., told of driving through the neighborhood of the Sweet home that evening and seeing a large mob of people.

Miss Edna Butler, 31 Robinwood Ave., employed in the needlecraft division of the Woman's Exchange, testified that she went to the Sweet home the night before the trouble to discuss the interior decorations of the home and that such a large crowd gathered in front of the place that she was afraid to leave and had to spend the night there.

She telephoned Mrs. Sweet of a conversation she heard between the motorman of the car and a white woman passenger who boarded the car at the same time with her the next morning. She related that the motorman asked the woman what caused the crowd in the street the night before and the woman replied: "Some 'niggers' have moved there, and we are going to get rid of them. They stayed there last night, but they will be put out tonight."

Miss Ferrera Rochelle, 6373 Beagle St., an interior decorator for a white firm, who accompanied Miss Butler to the Sweet home, stated that while they were in the house that evening the people who had gathered outside had rocked the home and caused her to be afraid to leave the house.

John W. Fletcher, 4585 Roosevelt

St., related how he had purchased a home in a white neighborhood, lived there one day and was forced to leave it. He had bought a place in Stoble St. Mr. Hays asked him where did he go and he replied, "To jail."

Wellington Bristol, 7804 American Ave., stated that he had built his home at the present address, how it had remained vacant for a long time, because the white people would allow no one to rent it. He decided to move into the place himself, and they tried to drive him away, but he was living there today under police protection.

Dr. D. A. Sweet, 3855 Montclair Ave., succeeded Bristol on the stand. He related that he was sitting in his car in front of the Sweet home on the 9th of September, talking to Dr. Sweet's brother, Henry, when an officer approached them.

The policeman had told them that "the white people had held an indignation meeting last night and the whole crowd have decided to come back tonight double force, so you had better be on the alert."

Doctors Testify

Judge Murphy ruled that the recital of other racial troubles be admitted as evidence as they tended to prove the state of Dr. Sweet's mind on the night of the shooting. Counsel for the defense had contended that these disturbances had a direct bearing on the case, inasmuch as Dr. Sweet had heard of them and was influenced by them with reference to his conduct that night.

With this object in view, the defense called Dr. Edward Carter, 620 Chandler St., to the stand. Dr. Carter is an unusually brilliant man, with several degrees attached to his name. He has been the intimate friend of Dr. Sweet for many years.

He stated that Dr. Sweet had talked with him about the purchase of a home. Had asked his advice about moving into a neighborhood which was practically destitute of Race homeowners. They had discussed about what happened to Dr. A. L. Turner when he bought property on Spokane Ave. in a white neighborhood.

"Dr. Sweet and I were both present at a doctors' meeting when Dr. Turner told of buying his home. The day he moved in, he said, a large crowd began to assemble early in the morning, increasing in size during the day. Two men called at the house in the afternoon, representing that they had come from the mayor's office. When they were admitted, a crowd rushed in. Dr. Turner was forced to sign some kind of a document, and his furniture was moved out into the street. Broke his automobile and struck him, and he was driven from the house."

Dr. Carter added that he and the other doctors talked of the other racial differences which had developed from the purchasing of homes in exclusive white neighborhoods by Race men. He also testified to the good character of each of the prisoners.

At the conclusion of Dr. Carter's testimony, Prosecutor Robert Toms sought to show that Dr. Sweet had been greatly influenced by reading

from Race periodicals which were in sympathy with the Race men. Numerous Race papers were mentioned by the prosecutor as spreading propaganda.

In order to disprove the statement of Mr. Toms that the report prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People covering 30 years of lynchings from 1889 to 1918, which Dr. Sweet had read and had learned that 3,500 lynchings had occurred during that period, was a Race pamphlet, the defense called Walter F. White to the stand.

Mr. White stated that he was assistant executive secretary of the association, which is financing the trial of Dr. Sweet, and declared that the association is composed of white and Race people. He mentioned that Judge Ira W. Jayne, Edsel Ford, the late J. J. Crowley and other representative white citizens of Detroit were affiliated with the association.

DEFENDS SELF ON STAND



DR. OSSIAN H. SWEET

—Photo by Stephal, Detroit.

Who went on the witness stand in Detroit last week to show why he should not be convicted for the death of Leon Briener, alleged member of the white mob that attacked his home last summer. The case, in which Clarence Darrow is playing the most important part for the defense, is expected to end this week.

Chicago Quota To Dr. Sweet Fund Is \$5,000

At a dinner tendered representatives of the press, Monday night, at the Tea Room at 3361 Indiana avenue, plans for the local branch of the association were discussed. Special stress was placed on aiding in the creation of a national defense fund of \$5,000 to insure the liberty of Dr. Sweet and his co-defendants. In Detroit, Chicago's quota is \$5,000, of which \$500 cash has already been raised.

Another meeting to boost the fund will be held at the Baptist Church, 33rd street and Indiana avenue, Sunday November 22nd, at 3 p. m. The speakers expected are James Weldon Johnson, national secretary of the association, and the Rev. Mr. Bradby of Detroit.

At the annual meeting held Monday night, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Herbert A. Turner; Vice President, the Rev. Charles Wesley Burton; Executive Secretary, Morris Lewis; Assistant Secretary, C. C. Wimbish; Treasurer, Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson.

The meeting adjourned after reports of committees had been heard and routine matters taken care of.

Segregation - 1925

Hoschton, Ga., News

SEP 10 1925

NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH

(Albany Herald)

What happened to a respectable negro doctor in Detroit a few days ago was not surprising, though it would have been surprising had the scene of the incident been a Southern city instead of one in the North. The incident is thus related in a news story:

"Five thousand, men, women and children living in the exclusive Grand River avenue residential district participated in a hooting, stone and brick throwing demonstration in front of the expensive brick dwelling at 1755 Spokane avenue, which ultimately drove from the house its owner of but a few hours, Dr. Alex Turner, a negro.

"Two platoons of patrolmen and a squad of mounted police were helpless before the crowd, which choked the street for a block and held up traffic for two hours.

"As the negro left the house with his family under a strong police escort a volley of bricks and small stones smashed the windows of his costly chauffeur-driven sedan. He was wounded over the right eye.

"Steps have been taken by a group of Detroit citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate man."

We say that would not have happened in a Southern city, for here the colored physician would not have negotiated to buy a dwelling in a section where his next-door neighbors would have been white people. Moreover, no real estate dealer would have made the mistake of selling him such property.

But in Detroit the negro doctor had reason to believe his residence in a fashionable neighborhood would not be resented. He had heard and read that there were no social discrimination against respectable colored people in the North. And he was eminently respectable—a physician who had succeeded, and who was able to buy an expensive

dwelling in one of Detroit's best neighborhoods.

In Southern cities sensible colored people have no desire to live sandwiches in between them. They have their own residential sections, and there they make their homes as attractive as they please. There are blocks of dwellings in Albany where only colored families reside, and some of the homes are as attractive as are to be found in the city. There are neat and well-built apartment houses, bungalows and more pretentious dwellings, and the well-kept premises denote the care of residents who have pride in the appearance of their homes and neighborhoods. Many of them own their dwellings, which are a credit to the community.

A great deal of pure bunk about what the North would do for the colored brother if given the chance has been circulated in the Northern press but in recent years particularly since the movement of a large negro population to the North, things haven't worked out in practice as promised in theory.

The colored man gets a square deal in the South than he does, or than he will, anywhere else, because the South understands him best and cooperates with him most heartily.

ONE MAN IS KILLED IN RIOT IN DETROIT

Detroit, September 9.—Don Brien was shot and killed and Eric Houghberg was shot and seriously injured in a riot in the residential section here tonight. The trouble started when a negro family moved into a section previously inhabited only by white persons. The men shot were white.

Police reserves were called to the house last night when missiles were thrown through the windows in an effort to force the negroes to vacate. The negroes determined to hold the property and tonight a crowd estimated at several thousand persons gathered at the house.

DARROW ENTERS LIST AGAINST SEGREGATION

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22.—(By The A. A. C. P.)—Announcement has just been made by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of the retention of Clarence M. Darrow, famous Chicago criminal attorney; Arthur Garfield Hayes, New York, and Walter M. Nelson, this city, as counsel in the case of Dr. Ossian Sweet, dentist, and nine others who are held in connection with the shooting death of a white member of a mob of whites who sought to storm the doctor's home in a choice residential section some four weeks ago in order, through intimidation, to force him to move.

The announcement of the retention of Mr. Darrow comes on the heels of the promise that the best legal defense possible to be obtained would be secured by the N. A. A. C. P.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 20, 1925
The Detroit Race Riots.

The mayor of Detroit has appointed an inter-racial committee to restore and preserve the peace between whites and blacks in the Michigan metropolis.

There has been a great deal of rioting in Detroit during the last few weeks, with many casualties. Some of these were brought on by the attempt of negroes to make their homes in the exclusively white residential districts.

The mayor blames the Ku Klux Klan, in part, charging that the Klan was responsible for some of the clashes. In naming his committee he says he hopes to forestall attempts to drag the race question into politics and thereby prevent violence and bloodshed.

Whether or not the kluckers had a hand in stirring up trouble, we do not know. However, we do know that dragging the negroes into politics

attempting to use them as political assets is conducive to trouble.

We sympathize with our friends of the Michigan city in their troubles, and hope that the mayor's committee will succeed in bringing about a peace that approaches that which passeth understanding.

There was a time when the citizens of the north found much fault with our handling of the race question and freely offered us their advice. As is usual with those lacking in experience, complicated problems seemed simple—that is, until they had to face them. Then they realized that they had been offering us quack nostrums. Now the white residents of such cities as Detroit know that the south has profited by its experiences of centuries in dealing with the race problem.

It is no longer a problem with us. Trouble between the races in the south is rare. The better informed among the negroes have co-operated with the whites and the two races get along with comparatively little friction.

The percentage of negro population in Memphis is much greater than in Detroit or any other city north of the Ohio River, yet the blacks in this section enjoy freedom without thought of race rioting.

We are not going to offer advice to our Detroit friends, but if Mayor Smith's committee desires enlightenment as to the handling of the task assigned it, we believe that a visit to Memphis and a conference with race leaders here would prove profitable.

Experience is a great school, and the south has been through it.

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ATTORNEY FOR LOEB AND LEOPOLD RETAINED TO DEFEND DR. O. H. SWEET

Leaves Immediately for Detroit to Prepare
Case for Early Trial---Arthur Hayes of
Liberties Union Associate Counsel

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, has announced that the celebrated lawyer, Clarence Darrow, who was chief counsel in the Tennessee evolution case, has been retained to head the defense of Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten other persons charged with murder for defending Dr. Sweet's home from a white mob in Detroit.

Arrangements were concluded with Mr. Darrow last week and he left Chicago at once to go to Detroit and prepare the case for early trial. Associated with Mr. Darrow will be Arthur Garfield Hayes, of New York, of counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The staff of counsel retained for the case, who will work under the leadership of Mr. Darrow, includes a well-known white Detroit attorney, together with the colored counsel who have been associated with the case from the beginning.

In making the announcement of Mr. Darrow's association with the case as chief counsel, James Welton Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"The Detroit case involves the third and most dangerous phase of segregation. The N. A. A. C. P. has fought and won a victory in the United States Supreme Court in the matter of segregation by ordinance or law. We shall very soon argue in the Supreme Court the question of segregation by private agreement among white property owners. We are now facing in Detroit segregation by mob violence.

"If, in the Detroit case, the Negro is not upheld in the right to defend his home against eviction by a riotous mob, no decent Negro home anywhere in the United States will be secure. In the Detroit case where the colored people are being tried on the charge

of murder in the first degree, because they did exercise the right of defending their home. The Advancement Association has secured the best legal talent that the United States affords.

"The N. A. A. C. P. will spare no effort and, so far as our resources go, will spare no money. The amount of work the association can do on this case, the case now pending in the Supreme Court and other cases, will depend on the financial support the colored people of the country will give.

"The N. A. A. C. P. wants money to fight these cases. These two segregation cases, together with the vitally important Texas disfranchisement case, which has now also reached the Supreme Court, obligate the N. A. A. C. P. in the sum of approximately \$20,000. Will the colored people of the country furnish the ammunition for this fight upon which one of their most fundamental rights depends? We want contributions of from \$100 to \$1. Send checks to J. E. Spingarn, treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

THANKS to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. O. H. Sweet, his wife and nine other defendants charged with first degree murder because they defended their lives and the doctor's home, are to have Clarence Darrow, most noted criminal lawyer in the United States, to defend them in the courts. If you feel that these imprisoned martyrs were justified in defending their home even if two white members of the mob storming the house were killed, make your contribution to the fund necessary to properly conduct their defense. Address the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

KU KLUX INSTIGATORS OF RACE RIOTS AT DETROIT

Mayor Smith Makes Charge
Against The Hooded Band.
Detroit Police Are Honey-
combed With Klansmen

Dr. Sweet And Associates
Still In Jail For Defending
His Home Against Klan
Hoodlums. N. A. A. C. P.
On The Job

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Special dispatch to the National office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from its Assistant Secretary, Walter White, on the scene of the recent race riot in Detroit, states that Dr. O. H. Sweet and ten other Negroes who defended Dr. Sweet's home from the attack of a mob on Wednesday, September 9, have been held for trial charged with first degree murder.

Mr. White's telegram to the National office of the N. A. A. C. P. reads:

"All eleven defendants held without bail for trial on charge of first degree murder. Judge Faust to hear any argument counsel may choose to present for bail in individual cases Tuesday."

Defense of the imprisoned colored people, Dr. Sweet and his wife and two brothers, and seven others, has been taken over by the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which raised \$700 at a mass meeting, to which is added \$400 raised by colored doctors and which will be augmented by additional sums as they are given. The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. will contribute financially to the defense.

The N. A. A. C. P. Assistant Secretary has been in conference with Judge Ira W. Jayne, of the Wayne County Circuit Court, who is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors; with the N. A. A. C. P. Branch in Detroit and with local white and colored lawyers as well as with the Chairman of the International Committee, appointed by Mayor John W. Smith of Detroit.

In connection with the disorders, Mr. White reports the following facts:

1. Mayor Smith charges the disorders more due directly to instigation by the Ku Klux Klan.
2. The Detroit police, said to be honeycombed with Klansmen, are charged with illegally shooting at

least 55 citizens of Detroit between January 1 and September 1, 1925.

3. Dr. O. H. Sweet, 31 years old graduate of Wilberforce and Howard Universities, and well-known practicing physician, bought a house last Spring at 2905 Garfield Ave. in a middle-class white neighborhood, with several colored residents in nearby streets.

4. Detroit's colored population having increased in late years from 8,000 to 65,000 colored people have been overflowing the original colored neighborhoods. On July 22, the house of a colored physician, Dr. A. L. Turner, was invaded by a mob, which loaded his furniture on vans and returned it to his old home.

5. Dr. Sweet moved into his house on Tuesday, September 8, having returned a few weeks ago from Vienna where he had been studying. Dr. Sweet reports there was jeering because he had police protection that day. The following day, a crowd congregated until there were by Dr. Sweet's estimate, 1200 people. Stone throwing began at 7 p. m. Windows being broken and threats being shouted. The crowd increased to 2,000.

Mr. Davis went out with Dr. O. C. Sweet, dentist and brother to Dr. O. H. Sweet. They were stoned and the yard and porch were covered with bricks and stones. At 8:50 shots were fired, killing one member of the mob and wounding another.

Judge Jayne has been a constant adviser of the N. A. A. C. P. and has been extremely kind and helpful.

Mayor Smith has appointed an Inter-racial Commission consisting of 8 representatives of both races, among whom are: W. Hayes McKinney, head of the Legal Committee of the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and M. L. Walker, Vice-president of the N. A. A. C. P.

A full accounting by a certified public accountant, is to be had and published by the N. A. A. C. P., of all sums received and expended in the course of the defense of the colored people tried for defending themselves from the mob.

Segregation-1925.

Michigan.

KLUXER MOB WRECKS NEGRO'S DETROIT HOME WHILE POLICE FAIL TO GIVE HIM PROTECTION

DETROIT, June 28—A Negro physician's home has been stoned here in a ku klux klan demonstration in which hundreds of men and boys several hours on two nights filled Spokane avenue, a residential street in the North-west section. Forty patrolmen, 15 mounted men and 10 motorcycle men failed to prevent disorder.

Furniture was smashed by stones and bricks hurled thru windows. The physician's head was cut by a brick thrown into his limousine as he was being escorted to his office in another part of the city. A police officer also was struck. One young man taken to a police station after being found with a stone in his hand, was immediately released.

A. \$40,000 House.

The physician, Dr. Alex L. Turner, graduate of the University of Michigan and Howard University and captain of his class basket ball team at the former school. He paid about \$40,000 for the house and moved in the day prior to the first demonstration, refusing to heed a threatening placard.

Detroit Negroes have kept their heads in the crisis, which is being given considerable publicity, and only two other Negroes, both physicians, were in the house with Dr. Turner the second night.

Prominent Physician.

He has been a practicing physician in Detroit 15 years. Many of his patients are white, he said. He has never had trouble before tho often in the past, he said, he has been the only Negro in a class or an entire town.

Late the second night he was prevailed upon by a committee of two to sell the house but the following day changed his mind on the advice of his attorney. It is believed, however, he has given up the idea of living there.

RACE RIOT QUELLED

Detroiters Protest Addition of Negro Residents to Exclusive Section.
DETROIT, MICH., July 10.—All available police officers and detectives were summoned to an exclusive white residential district tonight to quell a disturbance between negroes and whites. A negro family of five and two roomers were barricaded in their house but opened fire on a crowd of hundreds of whites who stormed the place with sticks and stones. One white boy was wounded. The negroes had moved into the district yesterday. Tonight's trouble was the third clash in the past three weeks between negroes and whites of the West Side.

Sell Because of Wife's Determined Stand.

striking him, his chauffeur, and oddly enough, the police guard, Lee Bullard.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—The victim of a milling crowd of more than 5,000 angry whites, who hurled bricks and stones through the windows of his \$25,000 mansion in an exclusive and restricted white residential section, Dr. Alex Turner, one of this city's wealthiest and most prominent physicians, along with his family, was forced to flee for his life because he had violated Detroit's residential "unwritten law."

Moves Back; Defies Whites

The next day, it was announced by his attorney, Cecil Rowlette, Dr. Turner, after reporting the affair to the police authorities and upon the assurances of friends of his that they would back him to the limit, moved back into his home. He refused to sell his property to a group of whites who had sought to repurchase from him. The biggest factor in the determination of the doctor to return, was his wife, who refused to sign her name to a bill of sale giving the whites possession.

Bought Through Broker

The house had formerly been owned by the head of a white packing concern, and had been bought for the doctor by a real estate broker whose name is not divulged. Dr. Turner commissioned the broker to buy for him when the section in which he had been living became undesirable as a residence section and he felt the necessity of improving his location. It is reported that he paid between \$22,500 and \$26,000 for the Spokane avenue property.

Trouble Begins

The trouble began as soon as Dr. Turner moved in with his family. The first day painters were put to work on the side of the building. The rich whites roundabout gathered and began hurling potatoes at the workmen. When these latter moved to the rear of the house, the pelting was kept up and they were finally compelled to stop work. All day long the crowd grew and was further incited to violent action in the afternoon by the appearance of the physician on the porch in consultation with a police captain. One boy was arrested during the day. Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening Dr. Turner was counselled to leave the house by the officers and was driven away in his car, through the windows of which the members of the mob threw missiles,

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS IN WAKE OF RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Mayor Smith Vainly Attempting to Stem Tide of Hatred Enveloping the Whole City After the Hoodlums Attack the Homes of Many Citizens

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Race riots are raging in Detroit. The tense feeling existing here, engendered by a futile effort on the part of hoodlum whites to forcibly eject colored residents from rich white aristocratic neighborhoods, has flamed into a veritable volcano of elemental passions and hatreds. The storm centers are American and Tireman avenues.

On these two streets reside Volington A. Bristol, prominent undertaker, still occupying his home after three unsuccessful mob attempts have failed to dislodge him, and another man whose identity telegraphic dispatches do not divulge.

John W. Fletcher, 9428 Stoepele avenue, shot and injured a 15-year-old boy who was numbered among a mob that sought to dislodge him from his home at the above address. Fletcher had lived in the house but 48 hours. Last night, protected by six policemen, he vacated the premises. He had had enough, he said.

Telephone Service Stopped

The attack on the Fletcher home was the third and most serious one that had occurred in as many weeks. A mob estimated at between 2,500 and 4,000 gathered before the house and attacked it with bricks, stones and other missiles, breaking every window and strewing the yard with debris. Fletcher with five others barricaded themselves in the house and opened fire.

Just a short time before there had been launched an attack upon the home of Undertaker Bristol. Colored citizens rallied to his aid when they found out what was going on. Eager queries came by phone asking if he

Mayor Issues Statement

Mayor Smith, vainly striving to stem the tide of hatred enveloping the city, appealed to the citizens of both races to refrain from further bloodshed. "The law recognize distinction in color or race," he said. "The police are expected to investigate and prosecute any person active in organizing such disorders for inciting a riot. The rest of the city for serving order and law must refrain from joining in the mob attacks on the homes of citizens—by refraining from joining to the crowds in districts where disorder exists, from refraining from discussion which may have a tendency to incite disorder and finally to buckle at once the individual against who are willing to risk their own property, and ruin their city's reputation."

Continuing, the mayor called attention to the riots which had taken place in Washington, East St. Louis, Chicago, and other large cities, and urged them to avoid the fatal results that had come to pass at these places. He pleaded for clear thinking and sensible influence to put down the lawless elements who are responsible for the disorder and antagonism which is now rife.

Outbreaks at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Kas., July 12.—When Mrs. Hattie Jeanneret, 830 Armstrong avenue, refused to return the rent which Mrs. Lulu Arnold, a recent arrival from Dallas, Texas, had paid for the premises at 747 Armstrong avenue, the neighbors in the district took up a collection of \$22.00 and gave it to Mrs. Arnold in order to get

NEGROES MOVE NEXT TO WHITES; BATTLE RESULTS

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—[United Press.]—One of six Negroes early today shot a white boy twice through the thigh, stirring a bitter feeling between the races to a new heat. The shooting took place in a barricaded house in a heavily exclusive white neighborhood.

The outbreak, which was the third and most serious occurring during the last three weeks, was put down by police.

The shooting came after a crowd estimated at between 2,500 and 4,000 whites had milled in front of the house occupied by John W. Fletcher, Negro. Hoots, catcalls, and shouts of the crowd had been punctuated by tossing of stones, bricks, and other missiles at the house.

The Fletchers told police they opened fire only after becoming frightened.

MOVES BACK AND DEFIES MOB BACKED BY FRIENDS

Dr. Alex Turner, Wealthy Detroit Physician, Flees Crowd of 5,000 Under Police Guard—Unable to

her to vacate her house.

Twice this week, a mob had gathered about the woman's house and demanded that she move. Her brother-in-law and his wife live with her. The second time, after a consultation of the leaders, it was decided to take up the collection and the money was turned over to the chief of police to give to the woman when she was ready to move. In the meantime the mob, which at first had threatened to cause serious trouble became quiet and soon dispersed after patrolmen and detectives had passed the word along that the woman was going to vacate.

A patrolman was placed on guard at the house.

DETROIT WHITES RESENT INVASION OF NEGROES IN RESIDENCE SECTION

(Preston News Service)

DETROIT, Mich., July 17—A large section of one of Detroit's newest residential districts in the northwest part of the city was under police guard Wednesday following a two-day disturbance in which 21 race men are arrested. It is said that several pitched battles were fought and scores of shots fired, although none was reported injured.

It is said that the attempt of Vollington Bristol, a wealthy race undertaker, to move into his newly built home on American avenue roused white residents of the district and started anew the race hostilities that marked the rout of another wealthy man, Dr. J. E. Turner, when he bought a home in the same district a week ago. It is reported that Dr. Turner later sold out, but Bristol stood his ground and on Thursday was occupying his premises under police protection.

Bristol said he had owned the lot for four years and had made no secret of his intention of ultimately building a home on it and declares he will use force to remain in it. No other Negro families have ever lived in that section, it is said.

DETROIT MOBS WRECK HOMES

Boy Shot When Negro Tries To Protect Home Against Whites. American Legion Offers Aid.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15—The bitter agitation which has been created here by the residential segregation, reached a serious point last week causing several violent outbreaks, which resulted in numerous casualties and thousands of dollars in damage. Mayor John W. Smith of Detroit, appealed to the citizens to aid the police to prevent the menace of a race riot and to keep peace and order.

Thrown Out of Home

The recent series of mob violence against Negro residences was a renewal of similar incidents which occurred several years ago. The first sign of the latest trouble occurred three weeks ago when Dr. Alex Turner, prominent colored physician, of the automobile city, moved into a \$20,000 mansion in the exclusive Virginia Park district. The doctor boldly disregarded threats of white beligerents to move. He was finally forced to move, however, to save his family and himself from harm, the police seeming unable to cope with the situation. His ousting was a signal for a general uprising of the whites against colored citizens who had invaded neighborhoods that had been willfully restricted.

Shoots Mobbist

A mob attacked John Fletcher's home at 9428 Soepel Friday night. A crowd of several thousand surrounded the dwelling during the affair hurling missiles against the doors and through the windows. Several shots fired at the crowd from the house resulted in the wounding of a white boy, Leonard Paul. Shortly after the shooting a reinforcement of police arrived and dispersed the crowd. Fletcher was arrested for the shooting of Leonard but was released later when it was found that the wound was not serious.

Legion Offers Aid

Hardly a day after the attack on the Fletcher home, the residence of Jams Wimbley, at 6208 Central avenue was almost wrecked by missiles hurled by a crowd of whites. Following the attack on Wimbley's home, and the receipt of a letter from the Tom Phillips Post No. 184, American Legion, offering protection for the colored citizens, Police Commissioner T. Croul, made moves to stop

the impending danger of riots. Mayor Smith was vigorous in his denunciation of the mob violence.

ALBANY GAZETTE
AUGUST 13, 1925

FELIX FRANKFURTER.
Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 8.

The Spirit of Lawlessness

To the Editor of The World:

The crime and lawlessness, the prevalence of which in this country we are becoming increasingly conscious, are products of the same spirit which produces the terrible disorders known as race riots. I wish to call your attention to a typical situation in an American city where all the elements of disaster are present and it rests with the citizens whether or not peace shall be maintained.

In Detroit a number of colored people have been driven from their homes by mobs, those who refused to go having defended themselves in the absence of adequate police protection. We now have the spectacle of white clergymen and newspapers taking sides with the mob and warning Negroes that if they cleave to their citizenship rights they are inviting a "race riot." The issue is simply one of whether the law will protect peaceable, orderly and decent colored people in their rights to inhabit homes they have purchased, or whether the mob shall dictate where these colored American citizens shall and shall not live. One colored clergyman, the Rev. H. Lawrence McNeil, advised threatened Negroes to seek legal redress. Instead of backing him up in his demand for law enforcement, the Detroit Saturday Night, a local white paper, had this to say:

"If Mr. McNeil prefers a race riot to the surrender of a single legal right by a few Negroes, he is going about it in the most effective way."

The answer is, of course, that it is a

rightful commentary upon American civilization that any editor should dare to threaten any group of citizens with riot because they will not "surrender a single legal right." I respectfully submit this utterance of the Detroit Saturday Night in evidence to those who are considering the alarming prevalence of crime and lawlessness in America. For where we have had disastrous race riots, as in Atlanta and Washington, it has been generally acknowledged that they were largely fomented by newspaper stories and by utterances such as the one quoted above.

JAMES W. JOHNSON,
Secretary, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Aug. 10.

THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH.

What happened to a respectable negro doctor in Detroit a few days ago was not surprising, though it would have been surprising had the scene of the incident been a Southern city instead of one in the North. The incident is thus related in a news story:

Five thousand, men, women and children living in the exclusive Grand River avenue residential district, participated in a hooting, stone and brick throwing demonstration in front of the expensive brick dwelling at 1755 Spokane avenue, which ultimately drove from the house its owner of but a few hours, Dr. Alex Turner, a negro.

Two platoons of patrolmen and a squad of mounted police were helpless before the crowd, which choked the street for a block and held up traffic for two hours.

As the negro left the house with his family under a strong police escort a volley of bricks and small stones smashed the windows of his costly chauffeur-driven sedan. He was wounded over the right eye.

Steps have been taken by a group of Detroit citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate man.

We say that would not have happened in a Southern city, for here the colored physician would not have negotiated to buy a dwelling in a section where his next-door neighbors would have been white people. Moreover, no real estate dealer would have made the mistake of selling him such property.

But in Detroit the negro doctor had reason to believe his residence in a fashionable neighborhood would not be resented. He had heard and read that there were no social discriminations against respectable colored people in the North. And he was eminently respectable—a physician who had succeeded, and who was able to buy an expensive dwell-

ing in one of Detroit's best neighborhoods.

In Southern cities sensible colored people have no desire to live sandwiched in between white families, or with white families sandwiched in between them. They have their own residential sections, and there they make their homes as attractive as they please. There are blocks of dwellings in Albany where only colored families reside, and some of the homes are as attractive as are to be found in the city. There are neat and well-built apartment houses, bungalows and more pretentious dwellings, and the well-kept premises denote the care of residents who have pride in the appearance of their homes and neighborhoods. Many of them own their dwellings, which are a credit to the community.

A great deal of pure bunk about what the North would do for the colored brother if given the chance has been circulated in the Northern press, but in recent years, particularly since the movement of a large negro population to the North, things haven't worked out in practice as promised in theory.

The colored man gets a squarer deal in the South than he does, or than he will, anywhere else, because the South understands him best and cooperates with him most heartily.

Segregation - 1925.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
AUGUST 3, 1925

DETROIT WHITES RESENT PURCHASE OF HOME BY NEGRO

Crowds Stone Doctor's House
and New Owner Is Forced to
Leave Under Police Escort

By Lester A. Walton

A white business man of Detroit met with financial reverses. After keeping his house at No. 4755 Spokane Avenue on the market eighteen months without a buyer he finally disposed of it to Dr. A. L. Turner, a well-to-do Negro surgeon, for \$22,500. As a result of this transaction the relations between the races are badly strained in a city where very little color prejudice existed twelve or fifteen years ago.

Shortly after Dr. Turner had bought the property and was making extensive alterations preparatory to moving in, several hundred white people stoned the premises, knocking out windows and destroying the tile roof. This was kept up several evenings, although the police were sent to the scene. However, it is said, nothing was done to protect the property, and on one occasion the physician had to be escorted from the house by police, who stood over Dr. Turner in his automobile while his chauffeur drove.

The Turner family has not moved into its new home, and at the instance of the Police Department the controversy has been put into the hands of a trustee for adjudication.

At one time a serious racial clash was narrowly averted. Some Negroes, accusing the Police Department of being derelict in its duty, talked of arming members of the race and protecting the Turner home at any cost. However, they were dissuaded from adopting such a course.

Dr. Turner is no newcomer in Detroit, having lived there the greater part of his life. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Before becoming a surgeon he was proprietor of two drug stores, one in the section where the trouble has occurred and another in the eastern part of Detroit. For fifteen years he has operated in

the hospitals of the city, and when he began practice all of his patients were white. To-day 85 per cent. are white. He is highly thought of by both races. The old Turner home in West Warren Street is half a mile from the recently purchased property, and a three-minute ride by automobile. Few Negroes live in what is known as the northwestern section.

A few weeks after the mob had damaged the Turner property an attack was made on the home of V. W. Bristol, a Negro undertaker, in the southwestern section. Friends of Bristol are said to have come to his rescue and several casualties were reported.

Conflicting opinions are given as to the true cause of the racial unrest in Detroit. Some say it is due to the presence of white and colored people from the South in large numbers in recent years. Others put the blame on Ku Klux Klan activities, while not a few yell politics. The majority of Negroes voted for the present Mayor who is a Catholic, at the last election. Other members of the Administration are said to be avowedly Ku Kluxers. As the Mayor has the appointing of the Superintendent of Police, which places the guardians of the law under his immediate control, enemies of the Mayor are seeking to embarrass him. Is another version.

A writer in the Toronto Daily Star in drawing a word picture of the activities of the mob at the Turner home, refers to conduct of the "heirs of that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which for 150 years they have declared to be the inalienable rights of every man."

Harlem's Population

The police census gives the Harlem Negro population at more than 200,000. Recently the Merchants' Association gave out figures showing the present population of the largest cities in the country. The size of some, compared with the number of Negroes living in Harlem, is as follows:

Birmingham, Ala., 205,670; Cambridge, Mass., 112,444; Des Moines Ia., 149,183; Duluth, Minn., 110,502; Forth Worth, Tex., 152,394; Grand Rapids, Mich., 152,689; Houston Tex., 164,954; Kansas City, Kan., 123,743; Lowell, Mass., 116,421; Lynn, Mass., 104,704; Memphis Tenn., 174,483; Nashville, Tenn., 136,220; New Bedford, Mass., 135,132; Camden, N. J., 128,642; Dallas, Tex., 193,450; Dayton, O., 172,942; Paterson, N. J., 141,695; Salt Lake City, Utah, 130,948; San Antonio, Tex., 198,069; Schenectady, N. Y., 102,161; Spokane, Wash., 108,897; Syracuse, N. Y., 191,559; Tacoma, Wash., 104,455; Trenton, N. J., 132,020; Utica, N. Y., 107,173; Wilmington, Del., 122,049; Yonkers, N. Y., 117,717; Youngstown, O., 159,870.

Michigan

Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
AUGUST 3, 1925

A Detroit Issue

Mob Action in the Case of Negro
Householders

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The crime and lawlessness of whose alarming prevalence in this country we are becoming increasingly conscious are products of the same spirit which produces the terrible disorders known as race riots. I wish to call your attention to a typical situation in an American city where all the elements of disaster are present, and it rests with the citizens whether or not peace shall be maintained.

In Detroit Negroes have been driven from their homes by mobs, those who refuse to go having defended themselves in the absence of adequate police protection. We now have the spectacle of white clergymen and newspapers taking sides with the mob and warning Negroes that if they cleave to their citizenship rights they are inviting a "race riot." The issue is simply one of whether the law will protect peaceable, orderly and decent Negroes in their right to inhabit homes they have purchased, or whether the mob shall dictate where these Negro American citizens shall and shall not live. One Negro clergyman, the Rev. H. Lawrence McNeil, advised threatened Negroes to seek legal redress. Instead of backing him up in his demand for law enforcement, "The Detroit Saturday Night," a local white paper, had this to say:

"If Mr. McNeil prefers a race riot to the surrender of a single legal right by a few Negroes he is going about it in the most effective way."

The answer is, of course, that it is a frightful commentary upon American civilization that any editor should dare to threaten any group of citizens with riot because they will not "surrender a single legal right."

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People.

New York, Aug. 3, 1925.

Bemo, Ga., News-Tribune

AUG 26 1925

NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH

(Albany Herald)

What happened to a respectable negro doctor in Detroit a few days ago was not surprising, though it would have been surprising had the scene of the incident been a Southern city instead of one in the North. The incident is thus related in a news story:

"Five thousand, men, women and children living in the exclusive Grand River avenue residential district participated in a hooting, stone and brick throwing demonstration in front of the expensive brick dwelling at 1755 Spokane avenue, which ultimately drove from the house its owner of but a few hours, Dr. Alex Turner, a negro.

"Two platoons of patrolmen and a squad of mounted police were helpless before the crowd, which choked the street for a block and held up traffic for two hours.

"As the negro left the house with his family under a strong police escort a volley of bricks and small stones smashed the windows of his costly chauffeur-driven sedan. He was wounded over the right eye.

"Steps have been taken by a group of Detroit citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate man."

We say that would not have happened in a Southern city, for here the colored physician would not have negotiated to buy a dwelling in a section where his next-door neighbors would have been white people. Moreover, no real estate dealer would have made the mistake of selling him such property.

But in Detroit the negro doctor had reason to believe his residence in a fashionable neighborhood would not be resented. He had heard and read that there were no social discriminations against respectable colored people in the North. And he was eminently respectable—a physician who had succeeded, and who was able to buy an expensive dwelling in one of Detroit's best neighborhoods.

In Southern cities sensible colored people have no desire to live sandwiched in between white families, or with white families sandwiches in between them. They have their own residential sections, and there they make their homes as attractive as they please. There are blocks of dwellings in Albany where only colored families reside, and some of the homes are as attractive as are to be found in the city. There are neat and well-built apartment houses, bungalows and more pretentious dwellings, and the well-kept premises denote the care of residents who have pride in the appearance of their homes and neighborhoods. Many of them own their dwellings, which are a credit to the community.

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The colored man gets a squarer deal in the South than he does, or than he will, anywhere else, because the South understands him best and co-operates with him most heartily.

TWO ARE WOUNDED IN RIOT AT DETROIT

Negro Family Moving Into White
Section Starts Trouble in
Michigan City

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—Leon Briener was shot and killed and Eric Hougberg was shot and seriously wounded in a riot in the residential section here tonight. The trouble started when a negro family moved into a section previously inhabited only by white persons. The men shot were white.

Police reserves were called to the house last night when missiles were thrown through the windows in an effort to force the negroes to vacate. The negroes determined to hold the property and tonight a crowd estimated at several hundred persons gathered at the house.

According to witnesses, the crowd tonight made no attempt to injure the property, but the negroes, seeing the persons outside, opened fire. Both of the men struck by bullets lived in the block in which the house is located.

Hougberg told police that he was walking past the house and was not in the mob that apparently provoked the negroes' attack.

When police arrived they found the house packed with negroes. They were taken from the residence under arrest. The house was occupied by Dr. Ossian Sweet, an interne at a negro hospital. Ten negro men and four negro women were taken into custody. They said they saw the crowd in front of the house and fearing it would be attacked opened fire to frighten the mob away.

Police searching the house found a large traveling bag engraved "Mme. O. H. Sweet" which carried a transatlantic steamer tag showing it had been brought from Paris within the last few days. The bag was filled with ammunition.

Sweet told police that some one had thrown a brick at the house before the negroes opened fire. He said it went through an upstairs window. Search failed to reveal the brick.

After the arrival of police reserves, the mob, estimated by police at about 5,000, overflowed the streets near the negro's house. There many of them remained until shortly before midnight when a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, drove most of the crowd to shelter. The police guard around the house was maintained.

DETROITERS STOP ILLEGAL SEGREGATION

WHEN POLICE FAIL TO
PROTECT THEM THEY
SHOOT TO KILL

(Special to The News.)

Detroit, Sept. 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States has held no city can pass residential segregation laws, saying a man cannot live in certain parts of a city. Despite that ruling of the nation's highest Court certain individuals in various cities have tried to keep colored Americans from living in certain localities. Detroit, particularly, has been suffering from that trouble. For months this city has been standing on the brink of a race riot because a few whites have taken it on themselves to say where colored people cannot live.

A month ago half the police force was required to stop a mob bent on destroying a colored man's home.

But instead of frightening the Negroes these attacks have made them bitter and vindictive. So it was no surprise Wednesday night when a mob attacked the home of Dr. O. A. Sweet who had moved into an "exclusive white" neighborhood that blood was shed.

When threats were made that Dr. Sweet and his family would be driven from their new home by force, a number of his friends and others who resented the attitude of the Whites volunteered to stay at his home of nights. Wednesday night the bomb gathered and jeered but no attention was paid to them. But when rocks were thrown at the windows, those in the house let go a volley of bullets. One white man was killed, another was seriously injured—both neighbors of the Sweets.

The police could not do anything when the whites threw rocks, but they got very active when the colored folks fired pistols. They stormed the house and arrested Dr. and Mrs.

Sweet and nine friends. The Sweets are prominent, peaceful people, but a man's home is his castle and must be protected by himself—if the law fails him.

WHAT'S WRONG IN DETROIT?

Detroit, Mich., has had its second serious race clash within the last few months. In both instances whites have objected to members of our race living in homes they had bought, and attempted to enforce their demands by wrecking the homes. In both instances white persons were killed in the attack. And in both cases police authorities, with advance information on the situation, allowed the trouble to reach the serious proportions they did, and then arrested persons who were obviously defending their homes.

What is wrong in that city? Do the police enjoy seeing white people killed, or do they think that families will continue to be bluffed out of their homes? Where is Mayor Smith, a friend of all of Detroit's citizens, who has sworn to protect all citizens alike? Where is Detroit's energetic state's attorney, who, by vigorous prosecution of a few of those white mobbists, could make all of Detroit's home inviolate?

If it is true that Dr. Sweet fired into the crowd of whites to keep them from attacking his home after police had failed to disperse the mob, he was certainly within his rights, and should be supported by every law-abiding citizen in Detroit. A mob forms for but one reason: to destroy. There is no reasoning with it—anyone who has ever experienced a mob, either as a part of it or its prospective victim, knows this.

When 5,000 white people gather before a home in Detroit, police there should know what to expect. Dr. Turner's home was wrecked by these Detroiters when prompt action by the police would have averted trouble.

White people in Detroit, as well as in other cities, may as well know now as later, that our race will no longer run from our homes because they object to us. They didn't object to us in the last war that was fought mainly for white people; they offered no objection to Tom Lee last spring when 60 white persons were floundering around in the Mississippi River. Neither did they object to Oscar Daniels sacrificing his life to save them in a train wreck recently.

They may as well learn, also, that we will live where we can afford to live if we have to keep an armed guard posted continuously. If the police cannot protect us from mob violence, then we must prepare to protect ourselves. Detroit's authorities are setting a poor example for other cities, and trouble can be its only result.

Darrow to Fight Segregation

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—An announcement has just been made by Clarence F. Darrow, famous Chicago criminal attorney, that he will defend Dr. Ossian Sweet, dentist, and nine others who are held in connection with the shooting to death of a white member of a mob of whites who sought to storm the home in a choice residential section some four weeks ago in order, through intimidation, to force him to move.

The announcement of the retention of Mr. Darrow comes on the heels of the promise that the best legal defense possible to be obtained would be secured by the N. A. A. C. P. It is felt that the segregation fight will enter into its larger phases with Mr. Darrow in the harness.

DR. SWEET AND OTHERS GO ON TRIAL OCTOBER 30

Clarence Darrow Preparing
Defense — to Be
Paid Only \$5,000

Clarence Darrow, who has been retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to defend Dr. Sweet and ten other colored people in Detroit for repulsing a mob from Dr. Sweet's home, has obtained a stay of proceedings until October 30 to give him time to prepare the case. On October 30 it is expected to go to trial in Judge Frank J. Murphy's court. Judge Murphy recently released Mrs. Sweet in \$5,000 bail.

Segregation - 1925.

Michigan.

The cost of the Sweet case, it is conservatively estimated, will exceed \$15,000, and possibly run up to \$20,000. On his visit to Detroit on October 16, when he was accompanied by Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Darrow held conferences with the local colored attorneys and others interested in the case, laying the grounds for the case. While in Detroit Mr. Darrow said:

"I am going to receive \$5,000 to fight this case. I would do it for nothing if I ~~could~~ it because there is a principle involved. These colored people are entitled to a fair shake. It will cost me more than \$5,000 to try this case. I do not want the people to think that I am defending these Negroes because of an exorbitant fee. It will cost me more than I receive, but I have a deep-felt interest in the colored race and hope for an improvement in their condition."

The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. has guaranteed the fees of Messrs. Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays of New York and Walter M. Nelson, a Detroit attorney, as well as the expenses of investigation, traveling and hotel accommodations. The colored people of Detroit, through the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and other agencies, are endeavoring to raise as much money as possible to meet the expenses of the case. In connection with the case Walter White, who concluded the arrangements with Mr. Darrow, said:

"Dr. Sweet and the other defendants are in jail not because they have committed a crime but because they are Negroes and dared to defend their home and their lives against a mob. They are in the forefront of the battle being waged for all Negroes in America and in a larger sense they are fighting for justice and fair play for all Americans."

"The N. A. A. C. P. has retained the greatest criminal lawyer in the country and we were able to do so only because he is willing to sacrifice other business and devote himself to this case for a fee which is probably one-tenth of what he could get elsewhere for a case of this magnitude. Even so, it is a heavy burden for the N. A. A. C. P. We must have money, and have it at once, to pay the bills. Our legal defense fund is exhausted. We urge every person who can possibly do so to send as large a contribution as possible to the N. A. A. C. P. at 69 Fifth avenue, New York City. Please act at once."

WHITE CLUB WOMEN AID IN RELEASE OF MRS. O. H. SWEET, DETROIT RIOT VICTIM

BULLETIN

By Pacific Defender News Bureau

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet, wife of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, and one of the eleven riot prisoners, was released Tuesday from prison in \$10,000 bail.

BULLETIN

By N. A. A. C. P. Press Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arthur B. Spingarn, national attorney and vice president of the N. A. A. C. P., left for Detroit Friday to arrange for the defense of the eleven riot prisoners now being held in the county jail on a charge of first degree murder as a result of the riot on September 9.

He is accompanied by Walter F. White, assistant secretary.

By Pacific Defender News Bureau

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—A group of influential white women have come to the aid of the eleven riot prisoners arrested in connection with the death of Leon Briener and Erik Holberg, whites, who were struck by stray bullets fired by the riot prisoners when their home was attacked by a mob.

The group, representing the Professional and Business Women's Civic Association, has appointed a committee to aid attorneys in effecting the release of Mrs. O. S. Sweet, one of the riot victims, and expressed sympathy with the cause of the local N. A. A. C. P. in making an effort to speed up the trial and acquittal of the ten other riot prisoners.

The committee consisted of Mrs. Harold Johnson, who is chairman, Miss Catherine Rissell and Mrs. Mary Davis.

The Twentieth Century Club, a group of prominent white women, is co-operating with the professional women's club.

Meanwhile, contributions are still being made to the N. A. A. C. P. Sweet Day Fund. Contributions of from \$1 to \$25 have been made and it is pointed out that the fund may assume larger proportions as the time for the trial approaches.

The "Sweet Day," held by A. M. E. Churches last Sunday for the purpose

of raising funds and planning a program of concerted action, invoked sympathy throughout the city for the riot prisoners; and with the arrival of Arthur B. Spingarn, accompanied by Walter White, adequate preparation seems likely to follow.

DENIAL OF BAIL TO PRISONERS IS BIG ISSUE

Legal Tilt to Draw the Eyes of Nation

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—With America's most noted criminal lawyer and court pleader, Clarence Darrow of Chicago, heading an imposing array of defense counsel for Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and his 10 co-defendants charged with first degree murder in the already famous "riot case," the stage has been set for a legal battle that will draw nationwide attention after Oct. 30. Darrow's first move was to secure a continuance until that date.

With white antagonism at fever heat in this city, the drawing of a jury looms as a genuine obstacle for the defense. Assisting Mr. Darrow in this and the later steps in the trial will be Walter M. Nelson, a prominent local attorney, Arthur Garfield Hayes of New York, counsel for the American Civil Liberties union, and the attorneys of the Race, Julian Perry, Cecil Rowlette and Charles Mahoney.

Darrow Draws Crowds

News that the central figure of the famed Loeb-Leopold trial and the opponent of William Jennings Bryan in the Tennessee "evolution trial" and the counsel for members of the Race in the Chicago riot cases would lead the fight for the 11 persons indicted in the "riot case" has already drawn throngs to Judge Murphy's court.

The fact that the rugged features and fighting jaw of Clarence Darrow, familiar in newspapers and in movies throughout the country, would be in evidence in this city until justice was assured Dr. Sweet and his associates, has focused public attention on their trial.

In a hurried visit here last Friday Mr. Darrow accompanied by Mr. Nelson conferred with Judge Frank Murphy and Prosecuting Attorneys Robert M. Toms and Lester S. Moll at the recorder's court building. Mr. Darrow moved for a continuance until Oct. 30 that he might have time to familiarize himself with the case and to wind up several other matters in which he was interested. Prosecuting Attorney Toms objected to the date Oct. 30, but Judge Murphy overruled him and granted Mr. Darrow's motion.

Held Without Bail

Counsel for the defense announced that a major issue would be made of the denial of bail to the defendants, who have been lodged in the county jail since their arrest. Only Dr. Sweet's 14-months-old baby was allowed to remain unconfined; her mother is in jail.

Attorney Nelson asserted that this apparent invasion of personal liberty was one of the phases of the case which had enlisted his support. Attorney Darrow stated that he was being retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; his fee is \$5,000. "I am in the case because of the principle involved," he declared. "The colored race must be given the square deal in this country."

Segregation to Be Issue

All the antagonism of the white Detroiters against the invasion of their "strictly white" residence neighborhoods by members of the Race will come to head in this trial. With an increase of from 8,000 to 80,000 in Detroit's Race population since 1911 a housing problem has arisen which has found partial solution with the purchase by members of the Race of home in "exclusive" residence sections.

Last June Dr. A. L. Turner's newly bought home on Spokane Ave., East side, was stormed immediately after he had moved in. His furniture was carried back to his old home in the "Colored section" and the doctor and his family soon followed.

The white mob, emboldened by this success, tried the same tactics when Dr. Ossian H. Sweet purchased a home at 2905 Garland Ave. and moved in early in the afternoon of Sept. 8. His wife, a baby, their chauffeur, Joe Mack, and two brothers, both professional men, were in the party who moved in.

Mob Attacks House

A crowd estimated at 600 quickly formed outside the house, made threatening demonstrations and lingered until 4 the next morning. A police detail of four men finally got control of the situation, but at dusk on the evening of the 9th white urchins gathered and threw stones at the house.

Weapons were flashed and rocks crashed through the windows. Dr. O. O. Sweet, a brother of the physician, arrived at the house in a cab accompanied by three agents of the Liberty Life Insurance company and they had to run a gantlet of kicks, stones and threats to get in the front door. They found Dr. Sweet, another brother, Dr. Henry Sweet, his wife and a friend, Federal Narcotic Agent William E. Davis, screening themselves from stones.

Leon Breiner (white), 40, 2960 Garland Ave., across the boulevard, and Eric Hogsberger, 22, a neighbor, were among those outside. According to bystanders, they were on Breiner's steps when shots rang out and Breiner fell, fatally wounded. Hogsberger, who was shot in the leg, told police that two shots had been fired from an upper window of the Sweet home, and forthwith all 11 inmates of the house were arrested, charged with first degree murder.

WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

DARROW AND THE NARROW

By William Pickens

The most impressive thing about the trial of Dr. Ossian Sweet and the other ten colored people in Detroit, so far as the effort to select a jury, was the fact that the Great Majority of white people in a cosmopolitan northern city, admit under probing of the attorney for defense that they are "too prejudiced" against colored people to sit properly on a jury to whom it was incumbent to the onlooker that some of them did not intend to make this admission when they came forward to be tested and questioned, but the quiet, good-natured but persistent and penetrating mind of Clarence Darrow would finally bring them to it.

To an intelligent colored man, sitting by and looking on, these people seem to be possessed by some awful disease, and Clarence Darrow cool, and humane, seems to be probing into them for the source and center of it. He does not act as if he wished to hurt them. He seems evidently doing his best to hurt as little as possible. Now and then by some good-natured remark, or some humorous turn given to the response of his half-writhing patient, he makes them all laugh, even the patient himself. But although he seems not to want to hurt, he seems determined to find the root of that cancer of race-ratred, of inhumanity, of brutal prejudice. He usually finds it. To the onlooker, who has had much experience with this prejudice, it was evident that sometimes the man under the knife

was doing his best to conceal his prejudice and to get to stay on that jury—for reasons best known to himself. There was one horn-rimmed-spectacled fellow who was lying, just as sure as we are alive, when he said that he did not belong to "any other kind of secret society" except the lodge which he mentioned. We wondered as we looked on whether Darrow also felt that the fellow was lying.

Darrow never raised his voice, never appeared to feel anything, never appeared to resent any degree or prejudice which the subject disclosed. It was as if the human soul to be examined took the seat there before him in the jury row, fully clothed in PRESUMPTIONS and ASSUMPTIONS. And then Darrow would begin to take the clothing off that soul, first by one question and then another—first the outer cloak of concealment and then on down to the last undergarment, until the soul sat there naked in its attitude toward RACE and JUSTICE. Sometimes the soul was ashamed of its exposure, sometimes it was brazen and defiant, even sometimes almost boastful of the incurableness of the disease

which was discovered within.

It is a serious commentary on American civilization—this trial. And it is nothing less than a great human show to see this broad-minded American, DARROW, gently, humanely, and yet relentlessly exposing the ugliness of these other American souls who are so NARROW.

Eleven Alleged Negro Slayers Get New Trial

Detroit, November 26.—(AP)—A new trial early in January for Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other negroes charged with slaying Leon Breiner, was granted today following the decision of the jury by Judge Frank Murphy after their failure to reach a verdict.

Both counsel for the state and the defense had agreed that a new trial was necessary. Robert M. Toms, prosecuting attorney, declared "the community is entitled to a verdict." Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer and head of the defense counsel, is "sorry that the jury disagreed. I think the accused should have been acquitted but I appreciate the fact that most people are born with prejudices that are hard to overcome and I think that is the reason for the disagreement."

It was learned today that five members of the jury had held out for a general acquittal and the others, while wishing to acquit eight of the defendants, wanted to find three guilty of second degree homicide.

IS A MAN'S HOME HIS CASTLE?

Every member of the race in America should be watching with more than ordinary interest, the course of the Sweet trial in which Clarence Darrow, sage of American Criminal lawyers is making an attempt to save the life of a man whose home was threatened by a mob and who slew one of them. The case will make history of another sort in America and it will have as important an effect on the life of the race as have all of the other cases in which their rights to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were threatened. Some weeks ago, a case was tried in the Supreme Court of this

country which was significant in that it established the right of any man to protect his home against search without a search warrant by officers of the law. This case had to do with the Volstead Act, one of the measures of American law which, though of less importance than many others which involve the actual lives of men and women, has been more rigidly enforced than they. News reports of the result of that trial were headed "A Man's Home is Still His Castle." If that were so in that case, how much more should it be true in this, in which not only was the home in danger of invasion, but the inmates were in danger of bodily harm and probable death. Had the occasion been of another sort, or had the racial identity of the parties been different, we have every reason to feel that there would have been no case at all. But the case was as it was, and there is reason for the N. A. A. C. P. through its connections all over this country to seek the services of Darrow, who, patiently, slowly and deliberately is unmasking American prejudice in that city and showing to the world that the democracy of America is only surface deep.

That case will establish the fact that Negroes do, or do not have the same right under the law, to protect themselves, as do other Americans. It will go far toward unmasking the widespread efforts of prejudiced groups to limit our right to buy and own property as do others. And these things are fundamental. They are the first steps toward decent living and successful contribution to the life of our common country. Those who do not realize this and lend every effort toward helping such efforts to success have placed a hindrance in the paths of posterity which will damn it in time to come. Every Negro in America is affected by this trial. The legal status of every black home owner is threatened whenever the rights of any one in any section of this country is abridged. This case is the case of us all. It needs our support, financial, moral and spiritual but principally financial. Let us give it readily.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 7, 1925

Darrow Reveals Mystery Auto in Sweet's Defense

Lawyer for Negroes Quizzes Witnesses on Seeing Car Near Scene of Death

Special to the New York Herald Tribune

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—That a mysterious automobile will figure in Clarence Darrow's defense of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other Negroes, all charged with the slaying of Leon F. Breiner, became apparent today when the Chicago lawyer's question regarding this automobile again featured his cross-examination.

Darrow asked each witness whether he saw an automobile drive into the alley facing Dr. Sweet's house ten minutes before the shooting and whether he saw what became of the occupants. All denied having seen any such automobile.

A further element of mystery was introduced when Darrow asked Lieutenant Paul Shellenberger whether he recognized two pieces of manuscript which the lawyer exhibited. Shellenberger replied in the negative, and, after a challenge by Mr. Moll, Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Darrow said he did not offer the manuscript for incorporation in the record at that time.

Later, Arthur Garfield Hays, of New York, defense counsel, told reporters that the papers were two letters—one from a Negro lawyer to Mayor John W. Smith, complaining that police officers who shot at Negroes were not taken before the trial board, and the other Mayor Smith's covering letter to Police Commissioner Croul directing that police officers should treat Negroes in exactly the same way as other people.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 31, 1925

JURORS DODGE NEGRO TRIAL

Darrow's Challenge Eliminates Two
—Special Venire Called

Special Despatch to The World
DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Efforts to secure a jury for the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, his wife and nine other Negroes who are charged with the slaying of Leon F. Breiner during a race riot were not concluded when Judge Frank Murphy adjourned court to-night. The delay was in part due to the fact many of the special venire of 150 did not appear, and that a majority of those who appeared were unwilling to serve.

Of the 150 summoned only sixty-five put in an appearance. Thirty-seven of these were unwilling to serve. Of the remaining twenty-eight, two were peremptorily challenged by Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, and fourteen were excused for cause.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS

JULY 29, 1925

Race Discrimination

In Levying Taxes in Montclair, Is Charge

Assessor Makes Denial of Accusa- tions Made in Appeals—Board to Inspect Properties.

A protest by Alexander Green, colored, of 58 Elmwood avenue, Montclair, that the assessment on his property had been increased because of his color was denied today at a county Tax Board hearing by Assessor Brewster of Montclair, who explained that the advance of the 1924 assessment was due to the selling price of the house and lot.

Green declared that the figure had been jumped from \$4,400 to \$5,900 and said "everybody here" knew that if a colored family wanted to get into a better neighborhood rents and selling prices went up.

"Because we were robbed by the seller is no reason why we should be robbed again by the town," said Green. "We expected protection from the town. He said the assessments on neighboring places had not been increased, only his property being advanced.

Questioned as to the price he paid for the property, Green said it was \$11,000. The assessor said he was guided in tacking a higher value on the property by the price paid for it.

George F. MacIntosh, also colored, who bought 54 Elmwood avenue, said he got it from DeWitt C. Ward, an Asbury Park hotel owner, for \$10,500. He said he bought the place without seeing the inside of it and added that if he had had a look at the rooms first he would not have paid more than \$8,000. He wanted the assessment cut from \$5,900 to \$4,400. He admitted he had mortgages totaling \$10,000 on the property.

The board decided to inspect the properties, which were part of the old Ward estate and had been unoccupied for years.

Asks Third-of-Value Levy.

Lewis Saxsby appeared for his daughter, Mrs. Maude S. Miller of 4 Rockledge road, Montclair, to speak on a petition that was filed in June. Mrs. Miller not only wanted the assessment fixed permanently at \$9,000 for the property, one of the town's show places, which was said to have cost about \$27,000, but asked that as "a partial compensation for large over-payments in recent years," the tax bill for this year should be canceled.

Mr. Saxsby argued that new property in town was assessed at half its value and old property at one-third. Mr. Brewster and the board assured him no such practice prevailed. The

petitioner also declared the noises on Bloomfield avenue nearby depreciated the property values. The board indicated the petition would be refused.

Frederick R. Rusling, as president of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Montclair, asked that the assessment on the old boarding house, 8 Hillside avenue, be cut from \$15,000 to \$5,000. The assessment on land, \$13,500, was not objected to. As the building had been taxed on the same basis in previous years, the board took no action on the appeal.

"Bloomfield avenue property is better than land in Florida" was a declaration of Mr. Brewster when Dr. Samuel Hirschberg of 615 High street, this city, sought a reduction from \$18,400 to \$15,500 on his property at 234 Bloomfield avenue, Montclair. Dr. Hirschberg said he did not object to an increased assessment, but wanted to be on a parity with an adjoining property owner, as the county board had ruled he should be two years ago. Mr. Brewster explained Dr. Hirschberg was assessed higher than the neighbor as his land is more valuable for business purposes. No change was made.

Staten Island Grand Jury Indicts Big Realtor and Five Others on Vandalism Charge; Wanted To Make Negroes Move

Samuel Browne, Postman, and Catherine, His Wife, a School Teacher, Buy Home In White Section and Neighbors are Displeased

WHITES TRY COERCION THROUGH HAVING THEIR INSURANCE POLICY CANCELLED THREE TIMES

When Offers to Buy a Refused, Vandals Visit Home at Night and Tear Up Trees Shrubbery—Then Send Letter to Browne Saying His Would Be Shot

The Richmond County Grand Jury which has been investigating the alleged conspiracy to oust Samuel Browne and his wife, Catherine, from their recently acquired home on 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hill Staten Island, because they are colored, reported its findings to Judge J. Harry Tiernan on Friday, August 21, returning true bills against Musco M. Robertson, head of the Robertson Development Co., (a next door neighbor to the Brownes), and five other white persons, each of whom is named as "John Doe."

and since that time the house and grounds have been constantly patrolled by an officer. In addition to the active damage done by the vandals, Mr. Browne received a letter threatening the life of his wife, who is a teacher in P. S. 16, Staten Island. This letter said:

"We advise you to move and sell your house. If you do not, your wife will be shot and killed by an ex-service man. She will not be shot in the house, but on her way from school. TRUE FRIEND."

The Brownes would not be intimidated, however, but turned the matter over to District Attorney Albert C. Fach, who presented the case to the Grand Jury several weeks ago.

Indicted Man Leading Citizen.

Robertson, the only indicted man whose name is made public, is a leader in the community, and it was his real estate company which founded the Castleton Hill colony. He sold the property at 67 Fairview avenue to a white woman, Mrs. Mary Evans, a few years ago for \$5,000. It was Mrs. Evans who sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Browne for \$8,500, giving her a \$3,500 profit. When Robertson found that a colored family had bought the property he became indignant and immediately started a campaign to get the Brownes out. It was his activity in this particular that has brought about his indictment. At first an attempt was made to buy back the home, and offers of \$9,000, \$9,500, and finally, of \$10,000 were made to Mr. Browne.

Coercion Failed Of Object.

This last bid was considered, with a probability of being accepted, when the Brownes discovered that some mysterious influence had caused the cancellation of their insurance policy. This happened three times, it is alleged and it is also rumoured that attempts were made to bring about a foreclosure of the mortgage. But these underhanded attempts only served to make the Brownes determined to remain in the home they had bought and to protect themselves from their vandalistic neighbors.

Mrs. Browne is a graduate of Columbia University, and began her teaching in a school on Dongan Hills. Mr. Browne is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and is employed as a postman. He is a six-footer, muscular and determined, and is not easily scared.

When Robertson was arraigned before Judge Tierney he pleaded not guilty to the conspiracy charge and was released in \$500 bail. The four or five hundred white families on Castleton Hill are in an anxious quandary as to who the five "John Does" are.

WEALTHY REAL ESTATE MAN IS INVOLVED

Mailman, Victim of Outrages, in Court

New York.—An indictment against Musco M. Robertson, wealthy white real estate operator, and five other "John Does," all of whom live in the fashionable Staten Island residential section, has been brought by the Richmond county grand jury, charging the sextet with a conspiracy to force Samuel Brown, letter carrier, also living in the Staten Island district, to sell his home at 67 Fairview Ave.

Robertson, who lives at 65 Fairview Ave., is said to have been the leader of the group who, after they failed in intimidating Brown, attempted to use force in carrying out their plans. Several attacks were made on his home and personal violence was threatened against him and his wife.

The indictment against the six men was returned one month and one day after the grand jury started the investigation. It was handed up to County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, charging the conspirators with using four methods in carrying out their scheme. The four methods were:

1. Attempting to have Brown transferred from duty in the Stapleton postoffice to an office much further distant from his home.
2. Attempting to have the Westernleigh Building & Loan association foreclose the first mortgage on Brown's home.
3. Attempting to get fire insurance companies to cancel the fire insurance policies of the letter carrier.
4. Committing acts of vandalism on the property from July 5, 1924, to July 17 of this year.

WHITES RESORTED TO VANDALISM

Investigation by the grand jury also revealed that vandalism was resorted to in large measure. The trees of the Brown property were uprooted, screens were torn down, windows were broken and considerable other damage was done the property. The last attack on the house came early on the morning of July 17, when a group gathered in the street,

broke many windows with stones, ran to the front porch and knocked in several of the panels in the door, smashed flower pots and broke several umbrella trees.

The first attack came soon after Brown bought the house from Mrs. Klea Evans for \$8,500. When he moved in and other residents of the district discovered that a Negro family had purchased the property efforts were made to get him to sell at a profit. The first offer was \$9,000, and when this was refused the bid was raised to \$9,500 and then to \$10,000.

Soon after Brown had refused the first offer the first acts of vandalism were committed. When the \$10,000 offer was presented, according to Mrs. Brown, who is a teacher in public school 11 in Stapleton, her husband was ready to accept, but just as he was prepared to make the deal the conspirators managed to have the company that held the fire insurance policy cancel it.

HOLDS HOUSE AS MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

This turn of affairs, said Mrs. Brown, caused her husband to decide definitely that he must continue to hold the house as a matter of principle. Further offers were refused at once.

In September, 1924, another raiding party made an attack. This attack followed the delivery to Brown of a note marked K. K. K., threatening him with violence if he did not move out. A number of windows were broken by stones and sticks on that occasion.

The Brown family experienced minor troubles with the other residents of the section, including, as he testified before the grand jury, cancellation of three insurance policies, until last month, and when on that occasion there was considerable damage done, the letter carrier called on District Attorney Albert C. Fach to take action.

Nearly 70 witnesses were called before the grand jury during the period of the consideration of the case. Many of them were neighbors of Brown. Among the others were representatives of the building and loan association and of the fire insurance companies from which Brown had taken policies which were later canceled.

The failure of the grand jury to return early indictments caused most of the residents of the Castleton Hill district to believe that criminal prosecution would not be started. The indictment of Robertson was a shock to them and there was much speculation over the identity of the five men mentioned in the true bill as "John Does."

Since the attack last month Brown's house has been constantly guarded by a policeman.

INDICT SIX IN PLOT TO FORCE SALE

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Musco M. Robertson, a Staten Island real estate broker, was indicted Friday by the Richmond County Grand Jury with five "John Does" for conspiracy to force Samuel Brown, letter carrier, to sell his home in the Castleton Hill district where Brown and his wife are the only colored residents. Brown's home is at 67

Fairview avenue and Robertson's at 65 Fairview avenue, next door.

The indictment was returned one month and a day after the case was presented to the Grand Jury. Robertson pleaded not guilty in the Richmond County Court and after he had been released in \$500 bail issued a statement denying guilt and announcing his readiness to go to trial at once.

The indictment, which was handed up to County Judge J. Harry Tierman, charged Robertson and the five other white men, whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury, with conspiring to use four methods to oust the letter carrier from his home. The methods were:

- (1) Attempting to have Brown transferred from duty in the Stapleton post office to an office much further distant from his home.
- (2) Attempting to have the Westleigh Building and Loan Association foreclose the first mortgage on Brown's home.
- (3) Attempting to get fire insurance companies to cancel the fire insurance policies of the letter carrier.
- (4) Committing acts of vandalism on the property from July 5, 1924, to July 17 of this year.

Charged With Vandalism

It was the vandalism on the property that finally resulted in the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury. It is charged in the indictment that Robertson and the five others conspired to uproot trees on Brown's property, tear down screens, break windows and otherwise damage the property.

The last attack on the house came early on the morning of July 17,

when a group gathered in the street, broke many windows with stones, ran to the front porch and kicked in several of the panels in the door, smashed flower pots and broke several umbrella trees.

The first attack came soon after Brown bought the house from Mrs. Klea Evans for \$8,500. When he moved in and other residents of the district discovered that a Negro family had purchased the property, efforts were made to get him to sell at a profit. The first offer was \$9,000, and when this was refused the bid was raised to \$9,500 and then to \$10,000.

Soon after Brown had refused the first offer the first acts of vandalism were committed. When the \$10,000 offer was presented, according to Mrs. Brown, who is a teacher in Public School 11 in Stapleton, her husband was ready to accept, but just as he was prepared to make the deal the conspirators managed to have the company that held the fire insurance policy cancel it.

This turn of affairs, said Mrs. Brown, caused her husband to decide definitely that he must continue to hold the house as a matter of principle. Further offers were refused at once.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

HOUNDING OF NEGRO POSTMAN RESUMED

Letter Credited to Klan Advises
Staten Island Man to Sell
or Be Burned Out.

Samuel A. Browne, negro letter carrier, who recently purchased a house at 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hill, Staten Island, in the centre of a white community, yesterday made public a letter purporting to have been mailed to him by the Ku Klux Klan. The letter advises him that he had better dispose of his property and move away from the neighborhood before the Klan decides to take action against him.

"If you wait until we act," the letter states, "you will have nothing left to sell."

Soon after Browne bought the house and moved into it, with his wife, who is a school teacher, white neighbors started a move to get rid of them. They first offered to purchase the property at a figure that would allow him a profit. He refused to sell. Then, one night in July, vandals made an attack on the property, uprooting all flowers and

shrubbery on the lot and breaking all the windows in the house.

This resulted recently in the indictment of a Castleton Hill real estate dealer and five others designated as "John Doe" by the Richmond County Grand Jury.

A few days after the indictment was found Browne received a supposed Klan letter which he turned over to the police. He has not yet consulted with the police relative to the last letter, which was received yesterday. The letter reads as follows:

"Now, then, Browne."

"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay. What has happened to you so far has been the work of a novice. As you know, we have some very effective methods in handling people of your character. We fight for a principle and it does not matter how or when we defend that principle. When we have decided to move against a person nothing can stop us. The little protection you will have now will prove a huge joke, as you will find. Are you aware of that? Apparently you are not, and neither is the District Attorney. He, too, will find out, shortly, now, you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor, thus adding to the revenge you have already obtained, and you can then laugh at him. Hence now is the time to get going and fast. If you wait until we act you will have nothing left to sell, and the laugh will be turned. We have lots of work to do and we would rather have you straighten out this affair yourself. You have received letters which have been charged to us. We have never written to you before, nor have we done anything thus far to harm you. A word to the wise is usually sufficient.

"Are you wise?"

"K. K. K."

District Attorney Albert C. Fach, against whom the letter implies a threat, is up north on a vacation. No one at his office would discuss the letter yesterday.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

K. K. K. KLACKING TO SAMUEL BROWNE

Staten Island's Colored School
Teacher Advised to Sell Out
Before It's Too Late.

The Ku Klux Klan, klacking that it has five members to take care of every negro on Staten Island, has given the advice, gratis, to Samuel Brown, colored postman, that he had better sell out be-

fore he has "nothing left to sell." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public the letter to Brown.

District Attorney Albert C. Fach of Richmond County knows no more about the Klan on the island than does the postman, and Mr. Fach, too, "will find out," said the writer. The letter in full reads:

"Now then Brown.

"Voted" for Action.

"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand, and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay. What has happen (sic) to you so far has been the work of a novice. As you know we have some very effective methods of handling people of your caliber. We fight for a principle and it does not matter when or how we defend that principle. When we have decided to move against a person nothing can stop us. The little protection you have now will prove a huge joke, as you will find.

"There are five of us for each nigger on Staten Island. Are you aware of that? Apparently you are not, and neither is your district attorney. He, too, will find out. Shortly now you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor, thus adding to the revenge you have already obtained. You can then laugh at him. Hence, now is the time to get out, and—fast. If you wait until we act you will have nothing left to sell, and the laugh will be turned. We have lots of work to do and we would rather have you straighten out this affair yourself. You have received letters which have been charged to us. We have never written you before, nor have we done anything thus far to harm you. A word to the wise is usually sufficient.

"Are you wise?"

K. K. K."

Not the First Threat.

This letter follows the indictment on August 21 of Musco M. Robinson, white neighbor of Mr. Brown, charged with conspiracy in attacking Mr. Brown's residence and throwing stones in conspiracy with other persons not named in the indictment. Brown has repeatedly been threatened with the burning down of his house and the shooting from ambush of his wife and himself. Mrs. Brown is a teacher in the public schools.

WARNED TO LEAVE HOME They Bought in White Neighborhood of Staten Island or Suffer Its Destruction by Message in Mail Signed: "K. K. K."



Left, to Right..... JOHN, SAMUEL A. Jr., Mrs. and Mr. SAMUEL A. BROWNE Sr., HENRY and MARGARET.
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

STATEN ISLAND KU KLUXERS SEND DEATH NOTE TO SAMUEL BROWNE, LIVING IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

Hooded Gang Threatens Mail Carrier and Teacher Wife With Reprisals Unless House Purchased On Castleton Hill Is Disposed Of By Colored Family—Protection By Police Called "Huge Joke" By Klan

In contradiction to the many fervent assertions made by members of the Invisible Empire that the Ku Klux Klan is no enemy to the American Negro, comes the latest development in the matter of Samuel E. Browne and family of 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hill, Staten Island, whose residence there is objected to by their white neighbors.

This opposition found expression on two occasions in mob activity directed against the Browne home. The last one, about two months ago, in which shrubbery and trees on the property were destroyed and windows of the house smashed, resulting in a grand jury indictment of Musco M. Robertson, real estate dealer, and next door neighbor to the Brownes, and five other whites named as "John Does."

Klan Writes Letter.

The latest development is the receipt by Mr. Browne of a letter in which the Ku Klux Klan assumes full responsibility, at the same time disclaiming any connection with letters containing threats previously sent to Mr. and Mrs. Browne. This letter is evidently brought forth as a result of the grand jury action, and is plainly indicative of the intolerant prejudice characteristic of the Kluxers.

The klan is not only threatening the Browne family, but includes District Attorney Fach as well. It was through the latter's efforts that the attacks on Browne's home by a mob were laid before the grand jury, and now the K. K. K. is breathing vengeance against the fearless county official.

The District Attorney and postoffice officials are making an effort to trace the letter to its original source and to thus fix the identity of the anonymous writer or writers.

Copy of The Letter.

The letter is verbatim as follows:

"Now then Brown
"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because We have voted to take the matter in hand, and orders have been Issued to our Staten Island members to Act without delay. What has happen to you so far has been the work of a novice. As you know we have some very effective methods of handling people of your calibre. We fight for a principle & it does not matter when or how we defend that principle when we have decided to move against a person Nothing can stop us the little protection you have now will prove a huge joke as you will find. There are five of us for each Nigger on Staten Island are you aware of that Apparently you are not And Neither Is Your District Attorney He too will find out—Shortly now you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor thus adding to the revenge you have already obtained you can then laugh at him. Hence now is the time to get out &—fast. If you wait until we act you will have Nothing left to sell & the laugh will be turned we have lots of work to do & we would rather have you straighten out this affair yourself you have received letter which have been charged to us We have never written you before, nor have we done anything

thus far to harm you a word to the Wise Is usually sufficient.
Are You Wise.
K K K"

Mr. Browne is a letter carrier and Mrs. Browne is a teacher in Public School 11, Dongan Hills, Staten Island. They are the parents of four children three boys and a girl—Samuel A. jr., John Henry and Margaret, shown in the accompanying photograph.

The white people of the community, led by Robertson, the indicted realty man, have made various attempts to buy back the home purchased by Browne for \$8,500. A first offer of \$9,500 was later increased to \$10,000, and the Brownes were considering its acceptance when the fire insurance on their home was cancelled. This evidence of presecution determined them not to sell but to remain and assert their right to make their home wherever they desired.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

Colored Postman Gets New Warning

Letter Signed "K" Says Community Doesn't Want Him.

Samuel A. Browne, colored letter carrier, whose home in a white community on Staten Island was recently wrecked by persons determined to force him and his family to move from the neighborhood, yesterday made public the last of several written threats, purporting to come from the Ku Klux Klan.

The night attack on the Browne home resulted in the indictment of a Castleton Hill real estate dealer and five others designated as "John Doe."

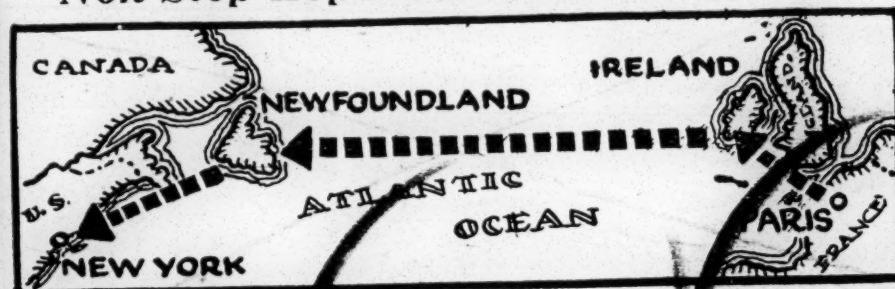
The letter made public yesterday reads:

"Now, then, Browne."
"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay.
"What has happened to you so far has been the work of a novice. As you know, we have some very effective methods in handling people of your character. We fight for a principle and it does not matter how or when we defend that principle. When we have decided to move against a person, nothing can stop us.

"The little protection you will have now will prove a huge joke, as you will find. There are five of us for each negro on Staten Island. Are you aware of that?"

"Apparently you are not, and neither is the District Attorney. He, too, will find out shortly."

Non-Stop Hop from Paris Next Week



ROUTE PLANNED by Paul Tarascon and Francois, daring French fliers, in their attempt at non-stop flight over the Atlantic next week will be from Paris to New York via Ireland and Newfoundland as shown.

Now, you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor, thus adding to the revenge you have already obtained and you can then laugh at him.

"Hence, now is the time to get out, and fast. If you wait until we act you will have nothing left to sell, and the laugh will be turned. We have lots of work to do and we

would rather have you straighten out this affair yourself.

"You have received letters which have been charged to us. We have never written to you before, nor have we done anything thus far to harm you. A word to the wise is usually sufficient.

Are you wise?"
".K."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

WARNED TO LEAVE HOME They Bought in White Neighborhood of Staten Island or Suffer Its Destruction by Message in Mail Signed: "K. K. K."



Left to Right..... JOHN, SAMUEL A. JR., MRS. and Mr. SAMUEL A. BROWNE Sr., HENRY and MARGARET.
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ku Klux Klan Threatens to Drive Negro From White Neighborhood

Embattled Letter Carrier Warned to Sell Staten Island House Before It Is Destroyed—Policeman Guards Home After Two Attacks

The trouble between Samuel A. Browne, Negro letter carrier of No. 37 Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, Staten Island, and his white neighbors, which led recently to a Grand Jury investigation and the indictment of a prominent Staten Island real estate dealer and five John Does for alleged participation in the persecution of Browne and his wife, was revived yesterday when Browne made public a threatening letter he said he had received. It is signed "K. K. K." Browne and his wife, who is a teacher in Public School No. 11, Donagan Hills, are the only Negroes in a white residential district. They have two children. About a year ago they bought for \$8,500 the ertson house, which is now occupied by a committee of white residents in the neighborhood was formed and offered Browne \$9,500 for his home, later increasing their offer to \$10,000. Mrs. Browne said yesterday they were considering accepting the \$10,000 offer when the fire insurance on their home was canceled. They were convinced then, she said, they were being persecuted, and determined to remain at all costs. About a year ago Browne's house was attacked by persons who threw stones and tore up shrubbery in his yard. The attack was repeated about two months ago, and the Grand Jury investigation followed. Six persons were indicted, but the only one whose identity was made public was Musco M. Robertson, the community's leading real estate dealer and a Browne's next door neighbor. Robertson pleaded not guilty and is out on \$500 bail. The letter which committee of white residents in the

"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay.

"The little protection you have now will prove a huge joke, as you will find. There are five of us for each 'Nigger' on Staten Island. Are you aware of that? Apparently you are not, and neither is your District Attorney. He, too, will find out.

"Shortly now you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor, thus adding to the revenge you have already obtained. You can then laugh at him. Hence now is the time to get out and —fast. If you wait until we act you will have nothing to sell, and the laugh will be turned. A word to the wise is usually sufficient. Are you wise?—K. K. K."

There is a uniformed policeman on guard in front of the Browne home day and night.

Segregation - 1925.

New York.

SEGREGATION BY CONTRACT IS KILLED

would rather burn house than have negro tenants," declared woman owner, but race tenants now occupy her apartment house

The first test of whether protective associations can prohibit colored people from occupying houses in so-called white sections by injunction proceedings was settled in Circuit Court No. 2 when Judge DeWitt dismissed the petition of the Harlem Park Association against occupants and owners of 808 N. Gilmor street, Wednesday.

On several previous occasions the Harlem Park Protective Association had been able to frighten tenants out of houses in that section by getting temporary injunctions. When such an injunction was asked in the case of 808 N. Gilmor street, which had been occupied by colored people for several months, the white owner of the property, the tenants and others in the neighborhood decided to fight the matter to the end in the courts. The result was the dismissal of the petition.

The court ruled that the agreement made by some of the residents of the Harlem Park District was not binding on those not making the agreement. It establishes the principle that any owner of property in any section of the city wherein there is not an agreement carried in the deed to the contrary can sell to any buyer of any race.

Negro Segregation.

The other day a magazine article was published that describes the prosperity of the Negroes in Harlem, a part of the city of New York. It contains nearly the whole Negro population of that city, 160,000 or 200,000 of them, and they own \$60,000,000 in property, have fine schools and churches, and are producing artists and poets.

It seems to be an eloquent and convincing argument for the segregation of the Negro race, provided the segregation be in a locality where the 200,000 Negroes are surrounded by 6,000,000 whites.

For some time real estate brokers north and many colored people are had been importing a prominent down around 116th street on the white woman realty owner in the south. They are moving into the Harlem section to allow them to take Washington Heights section and the Bronx and this expansion, together over the management of one of her with the new apartments in the im-houses located on the northern edge of the immediate neighborhood, are indications that the housing shortage will soon be at an end. On every side there are indications that rents will move into the section and they could take the house and double its present income by renting it to colored tenants.

This woman happened to be of southern ancestry and always replied that she would rather burn this house than have Negroes move into it. For a long time it looked as though the owner would make good her vow, for the houses on both side of hers were opened for colored tenants. Most of her tenants moved out, yet she refused to accept colored tenants—until last week, when, for some reason she reversed her former attitude and opened up the apartments to colored. Of course the rent is very much higher than her former tenants had been paying, but the house is already filled up.

More Apartments Open

A keen observer of the real estate situation notes that a marked change has come over the apartment condition in the past few months. There are now more apartments for rent in Harlem than there have been since 1919, and more are being opened up daily. Rents are still at top prices but they would soon go down if the tenants were not so anxious to move.

The landlords cannot afford to have their houses remain unoccupied for any great length of time, and if they are shown that their prices are too high they will have to reduce them.

There are now being opened up in Harlem 300 new apartments that are renting at an average of \$20 per room. When a representative of this paper inquired as to why the rent was fixed at \$20 per room, one of the builders replied that this was done so that tenants living in older houses who pay from \$10 to \$15 per room would not want to move and create a surplus of the old apartments, as the builders of some of the new apartments are landlords for many older houses in the neighborhood.

Rental Territory Expanding

The colored section of Harlem has spread to 155th street on the

FIGHT RACE SEGREGATION.

Supreme Court to Take Up Negroes' Test Case in April.

A determined fight against residential segregation of negroes was announced yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 West Avenue. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary, said the Louisville segregation case would come before the Supreme Court next April. This case involves a ruling of the Supreme Court in 1917 that no State or city can enact legislation permitting race segregation. The association contends that any agreement of white property owners not to sell to negroes, and to enforce such an agreement in court, is not in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling.

These directors were elected at yesterday's meeting, to serve two years: E. Burton Ceruti of Los Angeles, Cal.; George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn.; Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, Paul Kennaday of this city, Joseph P. Loud of Boston, Ella Rush Murray of New York, F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. William A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, Charles H. Studin of New York, Neval H. Thomas of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. G. R. Waller of Springfield, Mass.

About fifty persons, including delegates from seven States and the District of Columbia, attended the meeting.

Louisville Real Estate Board Tries To Do What U.S. Supreme Court Holds Cannot Be Done

Despite the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has said that a man has a right to buy property and to live wherever he can pay for it, the Louisville Real Estate Board is trying to force segregation upon this city, and by coercion is trying to keep white people from selling to colored people in "white" neighborhoods.

This came to light last week when the daily papers carried reports that the Louisville Real Estate Board at its meeting Friday expressed indignation over the fact colored people were buying homes west of Twenty-eighth Street on Chestnut.

An "investigation" was ordered and it was declared the "situation is serious." The directors were "instructed to investigate and report their findings and a possible remedy as soon as possible."

As a matter of fact, four houses have been sold to colored people west of Twenty-eighth Street in the last few weeks—one in the 28th block and three in the 30th block. The well-known real estate firm of Jas. T. Taylor & Company sold these places, and it is said to have a number of others on their lists for sale.

It is said a couple of attractive houses in the 40th block have been offered to colored people, and already deals are on for a \$11,000 home near Shawnee Park.

With the Supreme Court decision backing them up colored people are not much more than amused over the actions of the Louisville Real Estate Board.

Many, however, resent the stirring up of race feeling by that body. They want to know why they haven't a right to buy property where they choose and can? Whose business is it, anyhow? How is property deteriorated and how does anybody lose when it is a notorious fact that colored people pay for 50 to 100 per cent. more for property than white people pay, or than it is worth? One of the principal "objectors," it is said, on the Louisville Real Estate Board sold property recently in the 30th block on Chestnut Street when he knew that 3000 and 3002 West Chestnut had already been sold to colored people, and that soon that would be a "colored block." What kind of "ethics" did he show is the question? A number of citizens, white and colored, have been asked to meet in the offices of the Louisville Real Estate Board Friday morning "to talk things over."

Realty Syndicate Aims to Solve Suburban Segregation Problem

Operators and Capitalists to Subdivide a Large Tract of Suburban Beach Front Property, Including Community Club, Exclusively for Colored People.

Loyal enthusiasts for the advancement, interests and welfare of the colored people will watch, with interest, a very unique and beneficial movement now under way to solve the pernicious segregation conditions that today exist in suburban realty deeds, and which have to date attempted to eliminate the colored people from land ownership in desirable suburban property.

A group of capitalists and realty

operators have formed a Realty Development Syndicate, with headquarters at 17 East 45th street, and have taken over some 1,600 acres of choice suburban beach-front property, which they plan to subdivide for an exclusive colored residential section. Some of the most attractive features of their plans include the conversion of an enormous private residence, now on the property, into a community country club, where golf, tennis, cricket, riding, yachting and bathing and all the pleasures of country club life may be enjoyed by the adjacent property holders. This subdivision is, without doubt, one of the most revolutionary and beneficial plans ever attempted for the solution of the suburban residential segregation problem.

Colored Harlem must ultimately expand into suburban realty. The problem is—where? Suburban realty can be bought, of course, but to purchase at this time means to pay extortionate prices, wait indefinitely for possession, be subjected to all manner of insults, and, in the end, receive inferior realty. These men seem earnest and sincere in their desires to help in this direction.

QUINCY POST
MARCH 20, 1925
Negro Segregation
(From the Columbia State.)

The other day a magazine article was published that describes the prosperity of the negroes in Harlem, a part of the city of New York. It contains nearly the whole negro population of that city, 160,000 or 200,000 of them, and they own \$60,000,000 in property, have fine schools and churches, and are producing artists and poets.

It seems to be an eloquent and convincing argument for the segregation of the negro race, provided the segregation be in a locality where the 200,000 negroes are surrounded by 6,000,000 whites.

White Real Estate Brokers in Brooklyn Conspire Against Colored Men In Same Business In Effort To Restrict Sales

Buying of Homes in Desirable Localities Made Hard For Negroes Through Listing Bureau Controlled By White Brokers. But Colored Brokers Overcome Opposition

With the passing of the real estate trade a few years ago, colored men "scalpers," as certain unscrupulous and women have been forging their men of the race were known, who be-way through hardships and have been came brokers for the purpose of ex-buying homes in the so-called restricted plotting members of their own race for sections of Brooklyn. These white men who took advantage of a (These restrictions are) not identical grave situation which greatly affected with those placed on other sections,

such a business enterprise, where certain business enterprises are not allowed, and while they were not to be considered the section reserved for purely residential equal to the white race, they deserved a denial section, but these restrictions much commendation and should be let alone. He said there were 45,000 or among the white brokers who have formed themselves into a listing bureau school teachers and 25,000 negro practicing physicians in the United States. for the purpose of cornering the market so that they may have the last word as to who shall or shall not buy in these districts.

Catholic Priest Objected

One glaring instance is the three family brownstone and brick structure on the northeast corner of Madison street and Classon avenue, which at one time belonged to a doctor who, although he was anxious to sell, continuously refused it to colored buyers. He sold it finally to a white speculator, who in turn sold it to a colored woman. Then the trouble began.

The residents, Protestant and Catholic alike, headed by the priest of the Catholic Church across the street, invaded the Building Department, and the woman was put to endless trouble which became so intense that it consumed the "Father," and he was removed and placed in a spot where it is not likely that he will be troubled with colored people very soon.

This "Father" is the same man who called Rector Miller a "saucy nigger" some time ago, because he dared to oppose him in a remark about the morality of the women of the race.

Pacific Street Property.

On Pacific street at New York avenue are several homes for sale because two colored families have moved into the district, having bought homes. Or one piece in particular the bureau has placed its mailed fist and has drawn an iron ring around it, which is more impregnable than the "Chinese Wall," but through the strategy of John J. Edmead, a broker of 537 Classon avenue, the wall has been broken and the piece is now listed with him so that any one who may like that section can buy it at the same figure for which it was listed with the bureau.

REGRETS ATTACK ON NEGRO.

Pastor Commends the Race in Discussing Staten Island Affair.

The attack made two weeks ago upon the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown, negro residents in an "all-white" section at 57 Fairview avenue, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, was denounced last night by the Rev. C. H. Weber, pastor of the Moravian Church at that place. The pastor spoke on "The Negro in Our Community." The subject was assigned to him and all ministers connected with the Christian Endeavor Society by that organization.

The Rev. Weber explained that he preferred not to discuss the matter, but since the subject had been chosen for him he would do so. He deplored the attack and said he hoped that no member of his congregation participated in it. Commenting on the progress made

by the negro race, he declared that while they were not to be considered equal to the white race, they deserved much commendation and should be let alone. He said there were 45,000 ordained negro ministers, 30,000 negro school teachers and 25,000 negro practicing physicians in the United States.

NEW YORK CITY SUN

JULY 30, 1925

RAID ON NEGRO'S HOME TAKEN UP

Staten Island Grand Jury Questions Whites.

A number of residents of Castleton Hill, Staten Island, were examined by the Grand Jury of Richmond county sitting at St. George, this morning, when investigation was resumed into the attack on the house of Robert Brown, a negro letter carrier, of 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hill, supposedly by white residents of the district. The attack occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning two weeks ago, when the house was bombarded with stones and bricks, windows broken and the garden and shade trees destroyed. Six persons were examined this morning with the object of obtaining the names of members of the attacking party.

Residents of the district frankly admit that they are desirous of getting Brown out of the neighborhood, of which he is the only negro householder. H. M. Roberts, head of a white committee which has been concerned in negotiations with the negro, said that he had offered Brown \$1,500 increase on his investment in the property if he would move. The property was purchased for \$8,500. Brown has stated that he will not sell, no matter what the price offered. His wife is a teacher in a white school on Staten Island.

The Grand Jury is also investigating the statement of the negro, made to Albert C. Fach, District Attorney, that the fire insurance of his house has been canceled five times, due, the negro says, to the malice of his white enemies. After the cancellation, he stated, the mortgagee of the house threatened to withdraw the mortgage, which he was legally entitled to do, unless insurance was maintained. There is now full insurance on the house and the mortgagee is satisfied, but Mr. Fach is sifting Brown's charges in regard to former cancellation.

By a curious coincidence "The Negro in Our Community" was the subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting at the

Moravian Church in Castleton Hill last night. The subject was scheduled for the date on the Christian Endeavor program generally used throughout the country, but the Rev. C. H. Weber, pastor of the Castleton Hill Church, gave it local application. He roundly denounced the attack on Brown's house and said he was sure no member of his church was guilty of taking part in it.

The pastor commended the progress of the negroes since the civil war and said that there are now 7,000 negro school teachers, 45,000 ordained ministers and 2,500 physicians in the United States. There are more negro than white members of the Moravian Church in Manhattan, he said.

The negro should remember, however, Mr. Weber added, that he owes all his advancement to the white race and he should not consider himself the equal of the white man.

HEAVY GUARD ON HOME OF BROWN AFTER MOB TRIES TO WRECK FINE HOUSE WITH ROCKS, CLUBS AND GUNS

**Two Scores of Colored Men Guard Outside—Grand Jury
Summons Fifteen White Men to Explain Violence in
West New Brighton—Colored Owner Sits Tight
—Says "I Will Not Move. It Is Now a
Matter of Principle With Me. I Am
Going to Fight It Out to the
End"—Property Valued at
\$15,000**

District Attorney Albert C. Fach of Richmond announced that he had subpoenaed fifteen white neighbors of Samuel Brown, colored, of Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, West New Brighton, S. I., to appear before the Richmond County Grand Jury to tell what they know of efforts made in the last few days by white residents to intimidate Brown and his family. Two attacks have been made on Brown's house recently, the last one between 3:30 and 4 o'clock last Friday morning.

At that time a number of white men went to the home of Brown, hurled stones through windows, unrooted trees and destroyed potted flowers. Friends of Brown, who is a letter carrier, went to his home following the first attack and took turns mounting guard against another visit.

This is a repetition of incidents of a year ago, since when, Brown says, his fire insurance policy has been canceled five times mysteriously and efforts have been made to have the Post Office authorities transfer him from Staten Island.

Brown complained on Friday to District Attorney Fach, with the result that the District Attorney posted two detectives to guard his house and then decided to call the Grand Jury.

White neighbors of Brown have admitted that they tried to induce him to move out of that neighborhood. Some of them said that Brown had aroused the resentment of the white residents by demanding an excessive price for his house when white people offered to buy it. H. M. Robertson, of the Robertson Development Company, which developed Castle-

ton Hill, further attributed Brown's unwillingness to depart to obstinacy. He said:

"My company sold the property to a Mrs. Evans a few years ago for \$5,500. If we had had any idea she wanted to resell we would have willingly bought it back with a good profit to her.

"I was elected Chairman of a citizens' committee that went to see Brown. I reasoned with him in a peaceable way. I pointed out that he was the only colored man in a neighborhood which depended for its property values on its exclusiveness, and that in view of this we would pay him \$9,500 for his property. Brown declined the offer."

Brown paid \$8,500 for the property in July, 1924, according to Mr. Robertson, and was very rude when he rejected another offer of \$10,000 by the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Robertson said that Brown, in refusing the second offer asserted that he did not want to sell because he had bought the place for a permanent home and intended to settle down. According to Mr. Robertson, the negro said he was as good as anybody else and that he wasn't going to be scared out.

Threaten to Injure His Wife.

Brown told the District Attorney the contents of some of the letters. One of them, he said, warned that his wife, a teacher in Public School 16, would be "shot by an ex-service man" if they did not move.

"She will not be shot in the house," further said the letter, according to Brown, "but in the street while she is returning from work."

40 Of Brown's Friends Help Him Guard Home.

Following the attack Thursday night a group of about forty some armed, formed a guard around Brown's house Friday night and several of his protectors remained with him all night. As a result of these warlike precautions by Brown's friends, several of the white residents in the neighborhood were afraid to remain in their own homes and spent Friday night with friends or relatives elsewhere.

District Attorney Fach said he did not believe the Ku Klux Klan was mixed up in the persecution of Brown but that it was "a neighborhood squabble" and some of Brown's neighbors wanted to get rid of him.

"In this enlightened day it is regrettable that such acts of vandalism and terrorism should be committed because of race feeling," declared Mr. Fach. "It is incumbent upon me as Public Prosecutor to conduct an investigation and the Grand Jury will be called for this purpose."

RESIDENCE BAR LOOMS UP IN N.Y.; 1 HOME ATTACKED

NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—The home of Samuel Brown, located in a select residential neighborhood on Staten Island, was attacked yesterday morning by an angry crowd of white men and the doors and windows were smashed with sticks and stones used as missiles. Not contented with this damage the mob also uprooted several small trees in front of the place and tore down window boxes and flower pots.

This is the second attack which has been made on Brown's home and it is alleged to be fostered by neighbors who are hoping to intimidate him and force him out of the district. On September 1 his house was similarly attacked. Following the receipt of several threatening letters signed with the seal of the Ku Klux Klan, Brown made complaint today to the district attorney on Staten Island, who ordered the grand jury to convene, he also sent summons to 15 persons whom Brown positively identifies as among the mob which attacked his house. Two detectives have been assigned to protect the home from further molestation.

ATTACK NEGRO'S HOUSE IN A WHITE SECTION

**Crowd Smashes Windows and
Uproots Shade Trees—Owner
Recently Threatened.**

Between 3:30 and 4 o'clock Friday morning a number of white men went to the home of Samuel Brown, a negro, who lives at Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, West New Brighton, Staten Island, and after breaking a number of windows and the panels of the front door with stones, they uprooted a number of umbrella trees in front of the house and smashed half a dozen flower pots. This is the second attack that has been made on his house. Brown, who is a letter carrier, yesterday com-

plained to District Attorney Albert C. Fach at St. George, Staten Island, who ordered the Grand Jury to convene on Monday morning. Mr. Fach also sent summons to approximately fifteen white persons and assigned two detectives to guard Brown's home.

Last July Brown bought his house for \$5,500 from a widow named Mrs. Evans. The house stands in a section wholly occupied by white people. As soon as it was known that he had acquired it, he said, he was offered a profit of \$1,500. He refused this and has since received many threats.

On Sept. 1 his house was attacked similarly to the one on Friday. He has also received a number of menacing letters, many of them unsigned or signed only with a cross. One recent letter told him that if he did not move out his wife would be "shot by an ex-service man." "She will not be shot in the house," it went on, "but in the street while she is returning from work."

Mrs. Brown is a school teacher. According to Brown, while he might have been induced to move out before, he now feels obliged to stay.

According to a local real estate man who says that himself offered Brown \$9,000 for the house, there is a definite prejudice against Brown because he has moved into a white section. Brown says that he is a law-abiding citizen who minds his own business and that all he asks is to be left alone.

AS INTOLERANCE COMES NORTH

**Negro Resident of Staten Island,
New York, Attacked by White
Neighbors, Who Cry, "Get
Out"**

(From the N. Y. Times, July 20)

District Attorney Albert C. Fach, of Richmond, announced yesterday that he had subpoenaed fifteen white neighbors of Samuel Brown, Negro, of 87

Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, West New Brighton, S. I. to appear before the Richmond County Grand Jury this morning to tell what they know of efforts made in the last few days by white residents to intimidate the Negro and his family. Two attacks have been made on Brown's house recently, the last one between 3:30 and 4 o'clock last Friday morning.

At that time a number of white men went to the home of the Negro, hurled stones through windows, uprooted trees and destroyed potted flowers. Negro friends of Brown, who is a letter carrier, went to his home following the first attack and took turns mounting guard against another visit.

Brown complained on Friday to District Attorney Fach, with the result that the District Attorney posted two detectives to guard his house, and then decided to call the Grand Jury.

Accuse Negro of Obstinacy

White neighbors of Brown have admitted that they tried to induce him to move out of that neighborhood. Some of them said that Brown had aroused the resentment of the white residents by demanding an excessive price for his house when white people offered to buy it. H. M. Robertson, of the Robertson Development Company, which developed Castleton Hill, further attributed Brown's unwillingness to depart to obstinacy. He said:

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"I was elected chairman of a citizen's committee that went to see Brown. I reasoned with him in a peaceable way. I pointed out that he was the only colored man in a neighborhood which depended for its property values on its exclusiveness, and that in view of this we would pay him \$9,500 for his property. Brown declined the offer."

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Mr. Robertson admitted that Brown's attitude had angered his white neighbors. But the real estate promoter asserted that "no one from our neigh-

neighborhood was responsible for the assault on Friday morning."

Brown's price on his house is now \$12,000, according to Mr. Robertson, who expressed the belief that Brown's refusal to vacate was only another way of "holding out for an exorbitant price."

Since his neighbors started negotiating to buy Brown out of his house the Negro has received so many threatening letters, unsigned or signed only with a cross, that he has begun to describe them as "white hand" letters. Brown told the district attorney the contents of some of the letters. One of them, he said, warned that his wife, a teacher in Public School 16, would be "shot by an ex-service man" if they did not move.

"She will not be shot in the house," further said the letter, according to Brown, "but in the street while she is returning from work."

Husband and Wife Are Threatened When They Refuse to Sell—Grand Jury to Investigate.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Fifteen white persons, living in the vicinity of the home of Samuel Brown, a letter carrier at 87 Fairview avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, have been subpoenaed by District Attorney Fach to appear this week before the Richmond County grand jury to tell what they know of the attack made on the Brown home.

The outrage was an aftermath to the threatened race riot in Detroit, resulting from attempted residential segregation, and was climaxed by the prompt action of officials, after the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been threatened.

Home Is Attacked

Brown, a Spanish-American war veteran, and his wife, a school teacher, are the only race people in the community. The last demonstration occurred early Friday morning. A number of white men appeared outside the house, threw stones, broke flower pots, uprooted trees, and shattered the windows in his home.

A similar attack on his home took place about a year ago and Brown complained to the District Attorney.

An investigation at that time disclosed no basis for criminal action the identity of those participating in or responsible for the acts remaining a mystery.

Friends Stand Guard

Following the attack Friday

morning, a group of about 40 people, some armed, formed a guard around Brown's home Friday night, and several of his protectors remained all night. As a result of these warlike actions by Brown's friend, a general exodus was in progress, the consensus of opinion being that a pitched battle would be waged during the night.

As soon as the District Attorney received Brown's communication, he sent two detectives to the place to guard it.

Attempts have been made by white residents in the vicinity to get Brown to move.

Demands \$12,000 for Home

H. M. Robertson of the Robertson Development Company stated that Brown bought the property for \$8,500 in July, 1924. Robertson said that as chairman of a citizens' committee he visited Brown, pointed out to him that he was the only negro man in the neighborhood and offered to buy the property for \$9,500. The offer was refused. Another offer of \$10,000 was also refused.

At the time the second offer was made, Robertson says that Brown declared he would not sell, as he intended to make the place his permanent home. He said according to Robertson, that he was as good as anybody else and did not intend to be scared out. The real estate dealer declared that "no one from our neighborhood was responsible for the assault Friday morning." He added that Brown's present price for the house is \$12,000.

Brown has received many threatening letters. Some are unsigned, and others are signed with a cross. "White Hand" letters, he calls them. His wife, who is a school teacher, has also been subjected to threats from this source. One note warned her that she would be shot, according to her husband, the shooting to occur "while she is returning from work."

Deplores Conditions

District Attorney Fach said he did not believe the Ku Klux Klan was mixed up in the persecution of Brown but that it was "a neighborhood squabble" and some of Brown's neighbors wanted to get rid of him.

"In this enlightened day it is regrettable that such acts of vandalism and terrorism should be committed because of race feeling," declared Mr. Fach. "It is incumbent upon me as Public Prosecutor to conduct an investigation and the Grand Jury will be called for this purpose."

RAID ON NEGRO HOME GOES TO GRAND JURY

Fifteen White Neighbors Ordered to Tell Today of Violence in West New Brighton.

\$2,000 PROFIT OFFERED HIM

Letter Carrier, However, Has Set a Price of \$12,000 on Property, Says Real Estate Man.

District Attorney Albert C. Fach of Richmond announced yesterday that he had subpoenaed fifteen white neighbors of Samuel Brown, negro, of 87 Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, West New Brighton, S. I., to appear before the Richmond County Grand Jury this morning to tell what they know of efforts made in the last few days by white residents to intimidate the negro and his family. Two attacks have been made on Brown's house recently, the last one between 3:30 and 4 o'clock last Friday morning.

At that time a number of white men went to the home of the negro, hurled stones through windows, uprooted trees and destroyed potted flowers. Negro friends of Brown, who is a letter carrier, went to his home following the first attack and took turns mounting guard against another visit.

Brown complained on Friday to District Attorney Fach, with the result that the District Attorney posted two detectives to guard his house and then decided to call the Grand Jury.

Accuse Negro of Obstinacy.

White neighbors of Brown have admitted that they tried to induce him to move out of that neighborhood. Some of them said that Brown had aroused the resentment of the white residents by demanding an excessive price for his house when white people offered to buy it. H. M. Robertson, of the Robertson Development Company, which developed Castleton Hill, further attributed Brown's unwillingness to depart to obstinacy. He said:

"My company sold the property to a Mrs. Evans a few years ago for \$5,500. If we had had any idea she wanted to re-sell we would have willingly bought it back with a good profit to her.

"I was elected Chairman of a Citizens' Committee that went to see Brown. I reasoned with him in a peaceable way. I pointed out that he was the only colored man in a neighborhood which depended for its property values on its exclusiveness, and that in view of this we would pay him \$9,500 for his property. Brown declined the offer."

Brown paid \$8,500 for the property in July, 1924, according to Mr. Robertson, and was very rude when he rejected

another offer of \$10,000 by the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Robertson said that Brown, in refusing the second offer asserted that he did not want to sell because he had bought the place for a permanent home and intended to settle down. According to Mr. Robertson, the negro said he was as good as anybody else and that he wasn't going to be scared out.

Mr. Robertson admitted that Brown's attitude had angered his white neighbors. But the real estate promoter asserted that "no one from our neighborhood was responsible for the assault on Friday morning."

Brown's price on his house is now \$12,000, according to Mr. Robertson, who expressed the belief that Brown's refusal to vacate was only another way of "holding out for an exorbitant price."

Since his neighbors started negotiating to buy Brown out of his house the negro has received so many threatening letters, unsigned or signed only with a cross, that he has begun to describe them as "white hand" letters. Brown told the District Attorney the contents of some of the letters. One of them, he said, warned that his wife, a teacher in Public School 16, would be "shot by an ex-service man" if they did not move.

"She will not be shot in the house," further said the letter, according to Brown, "but in the street while she is returning from work."

INDICT SIX FOR PLOT TO DRIVE OUT NEGRO

M. M. Robertson, a Staten Island Real Estate Man, One of Those Accused.

VANDALISM IS CHARGED

Neighbors Had Objected to Letter Carrier Moving Into a Community of Whites.

Musco M. Robertson, a Staten Island real estate operator, was indicted yesterday by the Richmond County Grand Jury on five counts of conspiracy to force Samuel Brown, a negro letter carrier, to sell his home in the Castleton Hill district where Brown and his wife are the only negro residents. Brown's home is at 87 Fairview Avenue, and Robertson's at 65 Fairview Avenue, next door.

The indictment was returned one month and a day after the case was presented to the Grand Jury. Robertson pleaded not guilty in the Richmond County Court and after he had been released in \$500 bail issued a statement denying guilt and announcing his readiness to go to trial at once.

The indictment, which was handed up to County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, charges Robertson and the five other white men, whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury, with conspiring to use four methods to oust the letter carrier from his home. The methods were:

(1) Attempting to have Brown transferred from duty in the Stapleton post office to an office much further distant from his home.

(2) Attempting to have the Westleigh Building and Loan Association foreclose the first mortgage on Brown's home.

(3) Attempting to get fire insurance companies to cancel the fire insurance policies of the letter carrier.

(4) Committing acts of vandalism on the property from July 5, 1924, to July 17 of this year.

Charged With Vandalism.

It was the vandalism on the property that finally resulted in the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury. It is charged in the indictment that Robertson and the five others conspired to uproot trees on Brown's property, tear down screens, break windows and otherwise damage the property.

The last attack on the house came early on the morning of July 17, when a group gathered in the street, broke many windows with stones, ran to the front porch and kicked in several of the panels in the door, smashed flower pots and broke several umbrella trees.

The first attack came soon after Brown bought the house from Mrs. Klea Evans for \$8,500. When he moved in and other residents of the district discovered that a negro family had purchased the property, efforts were made to get him to sell at a profit. The first offer was \$9,000, and when this was refused the bid was raised to \$9,500 and then to \$10,000.

Soon after Brown had refused the first offer the first acts of vandalism were committed. When the \$10,000 offer was presented, according to Mrs. Brown, who is a teacher in Public School 11 in Stapleton, her husband was ready to

accept, but just as he was prepared to make the deal the conspirators managed to have the company that held the fire insurance policy cancel it.

This turn of affairs, said Mrs. Brown, caused her husband to decide definitely that he must continue to hold the house as a matter of principle. Further offers were refused at once.

In September, 1924, another raiding party made an attack. This attack followed the delivery to Brown of a note marked K. K. K., threatening him with violence if he did not move out. A number of windows were broken by stones and sticks on that occasion.

The Brown family experienced minor troubles with the other residents of the section, including, as he testified before the Grand Jury, cancellation of three insurance policies, until last month, and when on that occasion there was considerable damage done, the letter carrier

called on District Attorney Albert C. Fach to take action.

Many Neighbors Before Grand Jury.

Nearly seventy witnesses were called before the Grand Jury during the period of the consideration of the case. Many of them were neighbors of Brown. Among the others were representatives of the building and loan association and of the fire insurance companies from which Brown had taken policies, which were later canceled.

The failure of the Grand Jury to return early indictments caused most of the residents of the Castleton Hill district to believe that criminal prosecution would not be started. The indictment of Robertson was a shock to them and there was much speculation over the identity of the five men mentioned in the true bill as "John Does."

District Attorney Fach said that he had evidence on hand which gave him a good indication as to who the men were. He said he might not have them arrested until the trial of Robertson was held.

In the statement issued after his arraignment Robertson asserted that he felt confident that he would be able to prove his innocence. He pointed to the naming of the five "John Does" as tending to show that the conspiracy charge could not be supported.

Since the attack last month Brown's house has been constantly guarded by a policeman.

Residents of Long Island Should Beware of Many Things

By Our L. I. Correspondent

Having worked the larger cities a band of confidence men recently invaded a number of Long Island towns. The pocket-book game has been successfully worked in Jamaica and Flushing. Amsterdam News. 10-21-25. for this old line stunt guaranteed to catch some unwary person. We are taking this notion of warning the people of other Long Island towns and advising them to be on the lookout for the scoundrels.

An exodus of white residents from certain streets in Jamaica has started because of what they term an "invasion" by colored people purchasing homes. In most cases these white people are offering their homes direct to buyers and not through brokers, and in almost every instance prices are being charged which are exorbitant. Prospective purchasers of houses should not so hastily gobble up these places. Exhibit a little patience and if the owners are really desirous of moving because some ambitious colored family happens to purchase a residence in the same block with them, let those actuated by prejudice make the necessary sacrifice. Buyers are also warned to watch the real estate men who would do most anything to get a commission. Also insist upon a search by some reliable title company which will issue a written guarantee that everything is on the level before you lay your money down.

The other day while making an investigation of the districts occupied by Negroes in Jamaica, a friend, during the course of a conversation relating to the many new families

moving into this suburban town, pointed out the headquarters of "the biggest colored man in politics in Jamaica." After we had made the rounds on our objective we sought information as to what had been accomplished for the race as a whole or any individual in particular in this section by the "biggest colored man in politics." We did not expect to find anything this gentleman had accomplished in behalf of his people, and our expectations were realized. It is only the unthinking property-holder or the habits of a certain section that follow the political fortunes of the gentleman we have in mind. There is not a street in Jamaica occupied by more than three colored families which can be classed as improved. A man boasting of his political associations and unable to induce his party, now in power, to give a little attention to those sections wherein reside the members of his race, leaves himself open to the charge that he is the only one benefiting by his so-called leadership. We found that the best people in Jamaica ARE NOT affiliated with the gentleman in question or the party which he serves. When residents of Jamaica go to the polling places on Election Day they should think of the manner in which the politicians allow their property to DEPRECIATE and vote accordingly. In some instances sidewalks are already laid in certain sections; at the same time the streets are in terrible condition. Dewey avenue, one of the first streets almost wholly populated by Negroes, is in the same condition it was in ten years ago when the writer was sent on the same investigation by this paper. Cumberland street, one of the best localities in the Merrick Park section of Jamaica, is still unimproved in spite of the empty and vapid promises made to purchasers of homes. There are sidewalks all right, all right, but the best automobile is guaranteed to issue squeaks and screeches after a trip from the Merrick road to the beautiful new school. James H. Hubert, accomplished and efficient secretary of the New York Urban League, two weeks ago pointed out in this paper that organization is sadly lacking in Jamaica, which, to our way of thinking, while looking at the matter from a political standpoint through the claims made by the verbose and self-appointed "leader," proves that the opportunity for an upstanding and representative Negro to come forth and lead his people politically is still open in Jamaica. In other words, we personally believe that the colored residents of Jamaica can in this coming election turn to the Party of Roosevelt and Lincoln with more hope as the Party of Woodrow Wilson has failed miserably. When shouts and red lights come out of South street (we mean that section which gives a correct imitation of the swamps in Godforsaken places), think of those unimproved streets where you are residing and turn a deaf ear to the plea of the personal self-seekers and "office hungry" politicians beating the bass drums and importuning you to cast a vote which will only mean political preference for them and nothing for you. A POLITICAL LEADER, WHO HAS LIVED IN JAMAICA OVER FIVE YEARS SUPPOSEDLY MAKING PLENTY MONEY AND CANNOT EVEN POINT TO HIS OWN HOME, CANNOT FIGHT WITH THE SAME URGE FOR PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT AS THE MAN WHO WOULD TAKE A CHANCE AND JOIN THE PIONEERS PURCHASING PROPERTY HERE. We hope this will act as a timely warning to the hundreds of readers of this paper in Jamaica, N. Y.

N. Y. BRONX HOME NEWS
SEPTEMBER 15, 1925

Colored Association Gives Out Letter Signed K. K. K.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., made public this week the text of a letter signed "K. K. K." to Samuel A. Browne, the colored postman of Staten Island. Assaults of Browne were recently indicted for conspiracy. The missive warned him to sell his residence and move out, under pain of having "nothing left to sell."

The letter also threatened Albert C. Fach, District Atty. of Staten Island, saying "he too will find out."

Walter White, asst. sec. of the Association, announced that Federal postal authorities will be asked to investigate and attempt to trace the letter to its source.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 4, 1925

HE INVITES NEGROES TO STARTLED STREET

Spite, Neighbors Say, Adding Plumber "Lost View of East River"

In Beekman Place, a secluded residential street from East 49th to 53d Street, overlooking the East River, is an apartment house with rooms to rent. The sign on the door at No. 37 says:

"Rooms for rent. Colored people only."

Yesterday a reporter for The World, learning neighbors have been protesting against this sign, interviewed a man who said he was M. Schlossman, a plumber, owner of the property.

"I don't see why anybody around here should kick," he said. "I'm a free American citizen with the right to invite any people I like to live here. There is no grudge in my act."

Residents say his act is inspired by revenge and that he is seeking to get a high price for his building by inviting Negroes in.

It was said Schlossman formerly owned stock in the studio apartment erected at No. 39 by the Thomas Holding Company, No. 132 East 19th Street, and that the building was not erected as he had expected and obscures his view of the river.

FORMER CABINET MEMBER IS FOR SEGREGATION

Newton D. Baker, Former War Secretary, On Cleveland Segregation Committee

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 10.—That Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, and a politician of national fame in democratic circles, is a member of the Shaker Heights Protective Association committee, which is conducting a campaign designed to prevent the purchase by colored people, of property and homes in certain districts, was learned last week from a report to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Against "Undesirables"

The avowed and admitted purpose of this committee is to prevent "occupancy in any given neighborhood in the charge of persons who might be deemed by the residents of the neighborhood as undesirable neighbors" and to prevent such persons from buying property there in the future.

In justification of their subtle segregation plan, the committee has evolved a "Club Idea," so-called, which they phrase as follows: "The moral as well as the legal right of the selection of ones associates has always been recognized by churches, clubs, secret societies, and organizations of every kind. Members have the vote in connection with any applicant, and generally rules require almost unanimous consent for admission. The applicant abides by the result and would be deemed unworthy if he insisted upon admission in an organization against the wishes of its members."

SUES NINE WHITE NEIGHBORS FOR \$100,000.00

(Preston News Service)

NEW YORK City, Dec. 18th.—Samuel Browne letter carrier and the centre of a race controversy in the Castleton Hill district of Station Island on Thursday filed in the Richmond County Clerk's office at St. George a complaint in a suit asking \$100,000 damages from nine white neighbors, on the ground that they

sought to deprive him of his home.

Mrs. Browne is plaintiff in the action, and the first of those named in the complaint is Museo M. Robertson, wealthy real estate dealer and head of the Robertson Development Company, which founded the Castleton Hill development. Mr. Robertson is a next-door neighbor of the letter carrier, and last August was indicted for conspiracy to oust Browne from the community. Five others were named as "John Doe" at the same time.

Eight Others Named

Whether six of the nine named in the civil suit Thursday are these "John Does" to a matter for speculation. Those named by Mr. and Mrs. Browne in addition to Robertson are Lewis M. Robertson, his son; Charles A. Price, Harry V. Carlier, Louis Spamer Chas. A. Kneisel, William Buen, John Schimmel, Jr., and Edward Hess.

The suburb of Castleton Hill awoke to the spectre of a race problem two years ago. It was at that time that Browne, with his wife and three children, moved into the white house at No. 67 Fairview Avenue, which he had bought for \$8,500.

Browne is six feet tall, muscular and a graduate of Columbia University and teaches school.

When the family moved in, neighbors decided something must be done and Browne was offered \$9,000 for his house. Later he was offered \$10,000. It was according to Mrs. Browne, that this offer, representing a profit of \$1,500—was being considered that a gang of six or seven men descended upon the property early one morning and destroyed some shrubbery and broke several windows.

Patrolmen Still On Guard

Since that time a patrolman has constantly been on guard. Robertson has been indicted and held in \$500 bail.

NEGRO TROUBLES

THE Negro race has wrongs which elicit sympathy from broad-minded white people. Where shall colored people live in Northern cities? Segregation is impossible. A Negro letter carrier who bought a house on Castleton Hill, Staten Island, New York, was visited by white rioters and an honest District Attorney has secured the indictment of five of the rioters, but the victim of the raid is still receiving "Klan" letters threatening him and his family with death. In Detroit a Negro similarly raided for no offense save living in his own house had some of his race to come to protect him and in self-defense they fired on the rioters. A white prosecuting officer has had ten of the Negroes indicted for murder in resisting lawlessness. These incidents and others like them keep up the bitterness of the Negro people. Lynchings are not suppressed anywhere. The last was a peculiarly brutal one the other day in Missouri. The Negro problem remains to the whole country as a lingering legacy from the slavery of the last century.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

PLUCKY STATEN ISLAND SCHOOL TEACHER AND LETTER CARRIER HUSBAND REFUSE TO SELL HOME

Four Small Children Tremble in Fear That White
"Black Hand" Will Snatch Lives of
Their Parents

"Look! Look! Daddy!" was the almost simultaneous exclamation of the four little children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown, 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hills, West New Brighton, S. I., as they called their father's attention to curious passers who gazed at the broken window panes, the large plate glass broken in the front door and wrecked shrubbery that were the efforts of white vandals to frighten the family to vacate their beautiful home, Monday afternoon.

While little Sammy, Jr.; Jack, Henry, Marguerite and their father, mother and grandmother were sleeping Friday morning, prejudiced white neighbors willfully bombarded the beautiful residence of the Browns with stones and bricks. The little children, realizing the danger of their lives, have played happily in the house each day since Friday.

Repeatedly the children have been insulted and intruded upon by the neighbors' children, Mrs. Brown stated. In order to protect the children it was necessary to consider having the neighbors summoned to court. Mr. Brown said.

The exact value of the damages to the property has not yet been determined. However, a number of the plants that were destroyed were special creations and cannot be replaced, Mr. Brown said.

The residence has been guarded by two detectives every evening since the recent disturbance.

Story in "Times" False.

A story that appeared in the New York Times that quoted H. M. Robertson, a neighbor of the Browns, who lives at 65 Fairview, was branded as being absolutely false by Mrs. Brown. In a conversation Mrs. Evans, from whose house was purchased, it was stated that Robertson, who is of Georgia, it is claimed

furthermore, the rumor that the house would be sold for \$12,000

Robertson claimed that Mr. Brown was rude, she said. Robertson, who is the head of the Robertson Development Company, claimed that his company appointed a committee, of which he was chairman, and called upon Mr. Brown, offering to buy the property, and that the owner of the property was obstinate and discourteous.

"That statement is absurd, for Robertson has never approached my husband and has never had anything to say to him," Mrs. Brown declared.

Indirectly a number of persons have tried to buy the property and on each occasion they have been refused.

Grand Jury Called.

When the situation

Court. Although fifteen people were held for testimony, on few were called to testify. quizzing of the alleged hood will continue until the authorities are thoroughly convinced the parties are guilty or not.

During the quizzing Monday daughter of Robertson broke in tears.

Mr. Brown is a mail carrier member of the Silver Lake Ma Mrs. Brown graduated from public schools in Staten Island from the Teachers' Training School in New York City. She also a teacher in Public School 11. They have been living at Fairview address for almost a

WHITE VANDALS MAKE SECOND ATTACK ON COLORED MAN'S HOME, CASTLETON HILL, S. I.

Windows Broken and Trees Uprooted Because
Samuel Brown Refuses To Sell Home
Located In White Neighborhood

GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS FIFTEEN WITNESSES
AND OPENS INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTRAGE

Race Riot Is Threatened In What Is Denominated As Exclusive Section Of Staten Island When Friends of the Brown's Guard Home From Further Attacks

White residents of the Castleton Hill section of West Brighton Staten Island, made a second attack on the home of Samuel Brown of 67 Fairview avenue about 3:30 a. m., Friday morning, July 17.

Brown bought the property in July, 1924, for \$8,500, and shortly afterwards white residents tried to induce him to sell. When he refused his home was attacked and threats were made against his wife.

District Attorney Acts

Whites Stage Demonstration

The demonstration on Friday night was staged by a number of white men, who threw stones in the windows, uprooted trees and destroyed potted flowers. When other colored residents of the neighborhood heard of the attack they went to Brown's home and took turns guarding the house from another attack. For a while a race riot was threatened. But the police lessened the tension by promising Brown police protection and placing two detectives on guard before the house.

In the meantime District Attorney Albert C. Fach got busy and reconvened the Richmond County Grand Jury to investigate the attacks. Fifteen white citizens were summoned and the investigation started on Monday morning.

Mr. Brown stated that since purchasing the house his fire insurance had been cancelled five times mysteriously and efforts were made to have Post Office authorities transfer him from Staten Island. He said also that he received an anonymous letter threatening the life of his wife, who is a teacher in Public School 16 at Tompkinsville. They have three small children.

H. M. Robertson, of the Robert-

son Development Company, which developed Castle Hill said:

Tried To Buy House Back

"My company sold the property to a Mrs. Evans a few years ago for \$5,500. If we had had any idea she wanted to resell we would have willingly bought it back with a good profit to her.

"I was elected chairman of a citizen's committee that went to see Brown. I reasoned with him in a peaceable way. I pointed out that he was the only cooled man in the neighborhood which depended for its property values on its exclusiveness and that in view of this we would pay him \$9,500 for his property. Brown declined the offer."

In refusing the offer Mr. Brown stated that he did not want to sell because he had bought the place for a permanent home. Since his neighbors had tried to intimidate him, as a matter of principle he would not sell now at any price.

Other witnesses who testified included Postmaster Frank Foggin, Police Captain Richard Gray, and Police Sergeant Daniel Collins. Little information was secured as to who the annoyers were. The Grand Jury will meet again Monday, July 27, for further consideration of the case.

Japanese And Negroes "Not Wanted"

(Preston News Service)

New York City, Aug. 24—Peace was declared Wednesday in the neighborhood row which started in upper flushing last week when Frank Horvatch of 45 to 48 Thirtieth Street posted a sign on his front lawn that he would sell his home to respectable Negroes or Japanese. The sign came down Thursday and Mrs. Horvatch explained that she had received a letter from a neighbor telling her the name of the person who had complained to the Bureau of Buildings and caused the latter to order the removal of the Horvatch truck from their back yard. The letter asked the Horvatch family not to disrupt the entire neighborhood because of "one crank."

"Our neighbors have been so nice that we have decided not to sell our property," said Mrs. Horvatch. "We returned a deposit made by a colored family. In fact we doubled the amount they paid us."

RACE MAN UNABLE TO TELL GRAND JURY WHO STONED HOUSE

(Preston News Service)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 13—The Richmond County grand jury met Thursday at St. George and examined 23 more witnesses in its investigation of vandalism against the home of Robert Browne, letter carrier, 67 Fairview avenue, Castleton Hill, L. I. who charges a concerted effort has been made by white neighbors to drive him out of his home and the neighborhood. None of the witnesses was able to throw any light on who stoned Browne's home, July 17 smashing windows, destroying flower beds and breaking down fences and damaging the premises generally.

The grand jury adjourned until Saturday at which time it planned to bring in report of its findings and recommendations. It was the opinion of those who frequent the court that John Doe indictments will be returned. Browne and his wife, who is a teacher in Public School No. 11, Dogan Hiss, reasserted their intention to "stick it out" as a "matter of principle," although they have been offered a substantial profit on the home they bought a little more than a year ago. It is said that whites do not want Negroes to invade that section it will be invaded by many the Brownes are driven out of the section it will be invade by many Negro families in the near future and the property values will consequently decrease.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
AUGUST 24, 1935

A NEGRO'S RIGHT TO HIS HOME

The Negro letter-carrier of Staten Island who insists upon criminal prosecution of the men who attacked his home is to be congratulated on recognizing a principle. Samuel Brown's neighbors, when he moved into an exclusively white community, had a right to suggest in an orderly way their belief that two races are happier and more friendly when they have distinct residential districts. Mr. Brown so far recognized this right that he was about to re-sell his home. Then some hoodlums employed violence and he saw that in self-respect he could not yield to violence what he would have yielded to persuasion. He is vindicating the legal and moral right of the Negro to live where he pleases in New York. His stand is a service to democracy.

Yet the fact that a single episode of this nature can claim front-page space is complimentary to New York. This city has taken its full share of the great northward migration of Negroes. Important new communities have formed in all boroughs, and Harlem's 175,000 people constitute the largest Negro city in the world. In other northern centres, like Chicago, the same movement has produced bloody race riots. In New York there have been few instances of even tem-

STATEN ISLAND POSTMAN TO TELL OF REPEATED OUTRAGES THIS SUNDAY

Harlem Citizens to Hear First-Hand Story of Effort to Force Browne to Give Up Home

Since the white neighbors of Samuel A. Browne, a postman, 67 Fairview avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island, have issued death threats and demolished a part of the property, a mass meeting to discuss the outrageous condition will be held at Abyssinia Baptist Church Sunday afternoon.

The Browne family has been continually annoyed by letters signed "K. K. K." since they refused to sell their home in West New Brighton, following the in-

dictment of Musco M. Robertson, the Brownes' next-door neighbor, who is believed to be the leader of the movement to force them to move. Six other persons whose

names have not yet been learned were also indicted.

Mr. Browne received the following letter Wednesday:

"You are sure in for it. You have started something you will not be able to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay.

"The little protection you have now will prove a huge joke, as you will find. There are five of us for each 'Nigger' on Staten Island. Are you aware of that? Apparently you are not, and neither is your District Attorney. He, too, will find out.

"Shortly now you can sell out at a profit to your neighbor, thus adding to the revenge you have al-

ready obtained. You can then laugh at him. Hence now is the time to get out and—fast. If you wait until we act you will have nothing to sell, and the laugh will be turned. A word to the wise is usually sufficient. Are you wise? —K. K. K."

There is a uniformed policeman on guard in front of the Browne home day and night.

NEGROES AND JAPS ARE NOT WANTED

New York, Aug. 23 (PNS).—Peace was declared Wednesday in the neighborhood row which started in upper flushing last week when Frank Horvatch of 45 to 48 Thirtieth Street posted a sign on his front lawn that he would sell his home to respectable Negroes or Japanese. The sign came down Thursday and Mrs. Horvatch explained that she had received a letter from a neighbor telling her the name of the person who had complained to the Bureau of Buildings and caused the latter to order the removal of the Horvatch truck from their back yard. The letter asked the Horvatch family not to disrupt the entire neighborhood because of "one crank."

"Our neighbors have been so nice that we have decided not to sell our property," said Mrs. Horvatch. "We returned the deposit made by a colored family. In fact we doubled the amount they paid us."

Here's Bailey's Home Which Arouses Ire of Shaker Heights



This is the home which Dr. Bailey alleges has been stoned twice. Since October 2, a policeman has been stationed in front of the house to search every one who enters or leaves it. The doctor and his family have lived in the home since September 10.

JUDGE PEARSON STRADDLES

The decision of Common Pleas Judge A. J. Pearson in denying the injunction filed by Dr. E. A. Bailey to restrain the authorities of Shaker Heights Village from searching Bailey's family and his friends whenever they enter or leave the Bailey home in Huntington road, can only be interpreted as another thrust at the civil and personal rights of Negroes in this Western Reserve.

In the face of constitutional guarantees of freedom from illegal search and seizure and in spite of citations of other cases in Attorney John E. Roundtree's flawlessly prepared argument, Judge Pearson held that the village police could not be enjoined from "preserving the peace and order" of the community. We submit that Judge Pearson knows more of law than do we. Further, we submit that the judge, being himself a Heights resident, was placed in quandry out of which only a man motivated by fidelity to duty and imbued with courage could break.

It is in this that we believe that Judge Pearson failed. In an attempt to straddle the question he sought to ignore the real prayer of the petition. No objection had been raised against the presence of the police, but only against the searching. Yet it was on this point that Judge Pearson attempted to render his decision. And when Attorneys Roundtree and William R. Green called his attention to the evasion he offered no adequate defense.

Only a year ago this same judge was seeking the votes of the

very people whose humiliation and insult he now countenances. Five years hence, he will likely seek their votes again. Our memory may be short but we believe that it can endure the strain of five years.

COURT REFUSES TO GRANT INJUNCTION TO CHECK POLICE

Dr. E. A. Bailey's injunction filed against Mayor William J. Van Aken and Chief of Police John Erwin of Shaker Heights Village to restrain them from having police search all persons who enter or leave the Bailey home at 2860 Huntington road, Shaker Heights Village, was denied Tuesday by Common Pleas Judge A. J. Pearson, himself a Shaker Heights resident. The petition alleged that since October 2 police have been stationed at the Bailey home 24 hours a day to search the doctor, his family, his automobile and his friends whenever they enter or leave his home.

Attorney John E. Roundtree who represented Dr. Bailey announced that a new case will be prepared and presented in Appellate court immediately.

House Stoned Twice

Although Dr. Bailey refused to state when interviewed two weeks ago by the HERALD, he alleged in his petition and testified on the witness stand that his home had been stoned twice. The first attack occurred about 2:30 a. m., September, 29, a little over two weeks after he had moved in his newly purchased home. A few days later he was attacked again.

On the first instance Dr. Bailey stated that he, his wife and baby and his chauffeur were asleep when they were awakened by the sound of stones being thrown upon the roof of the house and against its walls. A shot passing within a few inches of Mrs. Bailey's head was fired through a window, the physician testified. He called the village police but received no aid until 6 a. m. Meanwhile he dis-

covered that his garage had been fired. He succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

Chauffeur Fires Shot

A few nights later when the house was attacked the second time, only Mrs. Bailey, the baby and Curtis Ross, the chauffeur were at home. Ross testified that upon the suggestion of Mrs. Bailey he had gone to the rear door from which side the attack came and fired a shot into the ground. According to his story a group of 10 or 15 men fled when the shot was fired. Efforts on the part of Mrs. Bailey to get in touch with police failed. However, within ten minutes, police, called by another source, drove up and placed Ross under arrest charged with discharging firearms in violation of the village ordinance.

Ross was fined \$50.00 and costs by the village court Tuesday evening. The court is presided over by Mayor Van Aken against whom the injunction was filed. Attorney Roundtree, being denied a motion for a new trial, has filed a bill of exceptions to bring the case to a higher court.

Have no Search Warrants

Following the second attack police have been stationed at the home to search all who enter or leave the place. Dr. Bailey alleges that this was done to humiliate him and his friends. The physician further testified that at no time did police produce a search warrant.

When police were first stationed at his home Dr. Bailey protested to Chief of Police Erwin who referred him to Mayor Van Aken. When approached by Dr. Bailey, the mayor stated that the police were placed there to preserve the peace of the community and would remain there until he saw fit to withdraw them.

To Protect Neighbors

The defense held that the mayor and chief of police were performing their duty by stationing police at the home in order to protect both Dr. Bailey and his neighbors. The place, they said, had been the scene of two disturbances and the police were placed there to prevent other outbreaks. It was admitted by the defense attorney, who stated that the question of color was not involved,

that the Baileys are entitled to live in their home and have police protection equal to that for others.

Despite pleas of Attorneys Roundtree and William R. Green that the real prayer of the petition was being overlooked, Judge Pearson ruled that the village authorities were within their rights in stationing police there. Attorney Roundtree objected stating that the petition did not ask the removal of the police but that they be restrained from the searching.

Clevelanders Move To Buy Vacant Lots In Order to Exclude Negro

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—Reports from Cleveland state that white land-owners in the Wade Park District proper are taking themselves to raise a fund with which they will fight Negroes buying property in that section.

At a recent meeting the white people assessed a tax of one-half of one per cent. of the value of their property, the fund to be used to buy lots that might otherwise go to Negroes. At the meeting the white property owners formed a permanent organization.

The whites also attempted to put pressure on Negro charities, asking the Community Fund to withdraw its contributions to Negro charities, if Dr. C. H. Garvin, a colored physician did not agree to sell his newly built house "at a reasonable figure."

This proposition was defeated, it being shown that Negroes contributed more money to the Cleveland Community Fund than was received by Negro charities.

FIGHT ATTEMPT TO BAR CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—The colored citizens of Shaker village and Beachwood village, suburbs of this city, have formed an organization to fight the action of the school boards of the villages in restricting colored children from attending the Sussex school.

Previously colored pupils had been admitted to the villages' school under an agreement contract but last week these pupils were dismissed and all new entries barred. The pupils dismissed were Lillie Mae Brown, 13, Grace Pullen, 11, Ralph Pullen, 9, Florence Pullen, 6, Mary Ann Mack-

son, 11. Ernestine Mackson, 9. Clarence Mackson, 7. Olivia Mackson, 6. Charles Gentry, 12. Charles Gentry, 8. James Sumner, 9. and Odetha, 6.

The dismissal came almost as a sequel to the recent protest against Dr. E. A. Bailey's presence in Shaker Heights.

FORM ORGANIZATION TO BLOCK NEGROES

Wade allotment property holders are working on a plan to create a fund to insure the neighborhood against further purchase by Colored home seekers. All property holders are being asked to agree to an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent of the value of their property, this money to be placed in the hands of a committee of the neighborhood.

If the plan is carried out, a corporation will be formed to pass upon the eligibility of prospective purchasers. The committee working out the plan consists of C. G. Wade, H. C. Osborn, C. A. Nicols, M. L. McBride, Fred Desberg, W. H. Lewis, S. L. Parks, C. W. Collister, W. H. Boyd and C. P. Hine.

This move is being interpreted as evidence that Negroes now living in the allotment will not be further molested, but that efforts will be used to prevent other Negroes from purchasing property in the allotment. A similar move is reported on in Shaker Heights Village.

Efforts to induce the Community fund committee to withdraw support from Negro institutions have thus far failed.

Cleveland Landowners 'Tax' Selves To Segregate Citizens

NEW YORK, Oct. 16th.—Reports to the N. A. A. C. P., from Cleveland state that white landowners in the Wade Park District propose "taxing" themselves to raise a fund with which they will fight Negroes buying property in that section.

At a recent meeting the white people assessed a tax of one-half of one per cent of the value of their property the fund to be used to buy lots that might otherwise go to Negroes. At the meeting, the white property owners formed a permanent organization.

The whites also attempted to put pressure on Negro charities, asking

the Community Fund to withdraw its contributions to Negro charities if Dr. J. H. Arvin, a colored physician, did not agree to sell his newly built house at reasonable figure.

This proposition was defeated, it being shown that Negroes contributed more money to the Cleveland Community Fund than was received by Negro charities.

Segregation - 1925.

Ohio.

OHIO SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS SEGREGATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Apr. 8.—The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio has put its seal of approval on the segregation of white and colored children attending school in this state. The opinion in the case of William Phillips against the place in his children in special classes for colored children in the Western Rural School District of Hamilton County was lost in the higher court last week.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION SPREADS IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—The residential segregation strife, which began in Wade Park, has reached Shaker Heights.

A mass meeting of whites who live in the district was called at the Shaker Heights High School for the purpose of laying plans to barmen colored people from the vicinity. At the meet it was agreed to form a committee composed of one property owner from each street which committee will secure the signatures of all property holders in Shaker Heights to an agreement of restriction.

Two Negroes, a bank president, and a physician, already have property in Shaker Heights.

CLEVELANDERS TELL DR. GARVIN TO STAND PAT—WHITES URGE TO SELL

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 29 (ANP). big city of the nation, in the North, —You have heard of the question of what will happen if an irresistible force hits an immovable body. It may be that the answer will be found in Cleveland. At this writing, the whites about the Wade Park allotment may be likened unto the "irresistible force." Colored Cleveland is the "immovable body."

In a preliminary conference in the offices of William H. Boyd, leading white attorney, attended by a group of citizens of both races, appointed by representative gatherings, there was, as announced by Mr. Boyd, friendly and frank discussion on both sides, but there was not a solution.

Colored Clevelanders declare that subject far transcends that of the individual, Dr. Charles Garvin; it is maintained that it has become a matter of principle, which the famous traditions of Cleveland and the Western Reserve will not admit of wavering upon or taking a backward step. It has been pointed out that the same condition obtains in practically every

DR. LAWRENCE RECEIVES WARNING FROM NEFARIOUS KU KLUX KLAN

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—Determination on the part of the nefarious Ku Klux Klan to further intimidate and repel the aspirations and ambitions of negroes to live in respected and improved sections of urban centers was again manifested Friday morning, when Dr. B. H. Lawrence, a prominent physician here, reported to the police that three masked and robed men wearing white robes and a fourth wearing a black robe, were walking back and forth in front of his home.

The police say that when they reached the physician's home the barmen had departed, but "K. K. K. Beware!" was chalked in front of the steps of Dr. Lawrence's home. Occupants of the house told the police that the letters had been written by one of the masked men.

attitude of the citizens in the location that will be ascribed to them. There seems to be a well-defined thought among certain classes of whites in Cleveland that Colored Americans must be handled in the same manner as the orientals. There are many Clevelanders who deplore the wholesale manhandling of the Chinese because of a single murder, and they see in this move a certain significance in the event of an overt act regarding housing conditions in this big city.

In the face of all this condition, racial leaders are laying before the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies of Cleveland, as well as the constituted civil authorities, that next year is to see two of the largest and most helpful gatherings of Negroes held in Cleveland in the city's history. These are the National Negro Business League and the National Convention of Elks. It is estimated that these two bodies will bring more than \$1,000,000 to the city in expended wealth. Richmond, Virginia, in the heart of the South, received the thousands of Elks from all over America with literally open arms, backed by the Governor, Mayor, Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, where the murderous mob laid low the racial section, purged itself, and appealed to the National Business League to "Come over into Macedonia," not only to help but to "see how we have been on the square since those awful days." It is said in Cleveland that following any overt act, if the worst should come, Cleveland would be explaining itself for the next fifty years, and the blot would still be the blot, as in other cities that "lost their heads."

The Garvin house is nearing completion; the director of Public Safety Edward Barry, former sheriff, promises police protection; the two immediate neighbors of the Garvin location continue to be furious and the diatribe neighbors of the Garvin location since Monday. The most conservative Clevelanders declare this is the severest strain on race relations this city has ever experienced.

Hard upon the heels of this situation comes a Chinese Tong murder and a drastic order from the Director of Safety and City Manager Hopkins to arrest all Chinese in Cleveland and close all of their places, which has been done with a vengeance regardless of the location or standard. The authorities have ordered "China Town" in the heart of the business center, razed. It is declared to be a menace to public health.

The public is looking on with interest as to where the new "China Town" will be located, and what will be the

Cleveland Doctor Building Home In Spite Of Opposition

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 1.—Despite threats and disturbing rumors of violence, the beautiful residence of Dr. Charles H. Garvin at 11114 Wade Park avenue, continues under course of construction. "The house is going up," says Dr. Garvin. The publicity is quite annoying to both Mrs. Garvin and myself, and we regret all of this unpleasantness."

But maintaining that it is a matter of principle which the famous traditions of Cleveland and the Western Reserve will not admit of wavering upon nor taking a backward step, the colored people of Cleveland are standing behind the physician and ordering him to "stand pat."

Following a meeting of Wade Park residents and representative Negroes last Sunday, attempts at conciliation failed, it is said.

The row over the building of a residence in the allotment by Dr. Garvin was precipitated during an indignation meeting presided over by Attorney Boyd held by allotment residents Sunday in the Metropolitan building, 10609 Superior avenue. The meeting was attended by three colored men, J. Walter Wills, Rev. H. M. Kingsley and Robert G. Reynolds, whose presence was not discovered until after the meeting had lasted for some time.

The meeting started with a statement by W. E. McEwen, vice president of the National Refining Co., whose home is immediately east of the house being built by Dr. Garvin. McEwen said that despite efforts of his attorney to negotiate with Garvin for the purchase of the property, Garvin had refused to sell at any price.

McEwen said that the property which Dr. Garvin had purchased had been owned by a Mrs. Schaffner, that she had refused to sell it to a colored man who had approached her, but had eventually sold it on July 31 to a white man.

A few days later the property was transferred to Miss Rose West, the maiden name of the wife of Dr. Garvin, McEwen said, and the doctor had acquired the lot in that way.

Defies Garvin

The bombshell of the meeting was dropped by Attorney Frank F. Gentsch, 11104 Wade Park, whose home is on the west side of Garvin's property, who, pointing at J. Walter Wills, said:

"I want you to know that you will never live in the Wade allotment. Furthermore, you can say to Dr. Garvin that he will never live in the house that he is building on Wade Park avenue."

A vehement protest against permitting colored people to live in the Wade allotment was also made by Attorney Samuel H. Holding in a speech that was characterized as incendiary.

Meeting Disorderly

"Cries of 'put the niggers out,' turned the meeting into bedlam," declared Wills in an interview, "when it was discovered that Kingsley and I were in the room. Quiet was not restored until after the chairman had pleaded with the rabble to put the matter to vote. Thirty-one votes were in favor of our expulsion — the rest voting to permit us to stay." Wills concluded.

"No mob of lynchers could show a more disorderly spirit than was evident for a short while before it was discovered that we were in the room Sunday," said Rev. Mr. Kingsley Monday. "I have never in my life heard more vile epithets hurled in a single hour against the Negro than the flood let loose at the meeting. It was only after insistent appeals by the chairman and a few others, that I was permitted to speak. Even then the interruptions were annoying," Kingsley added.

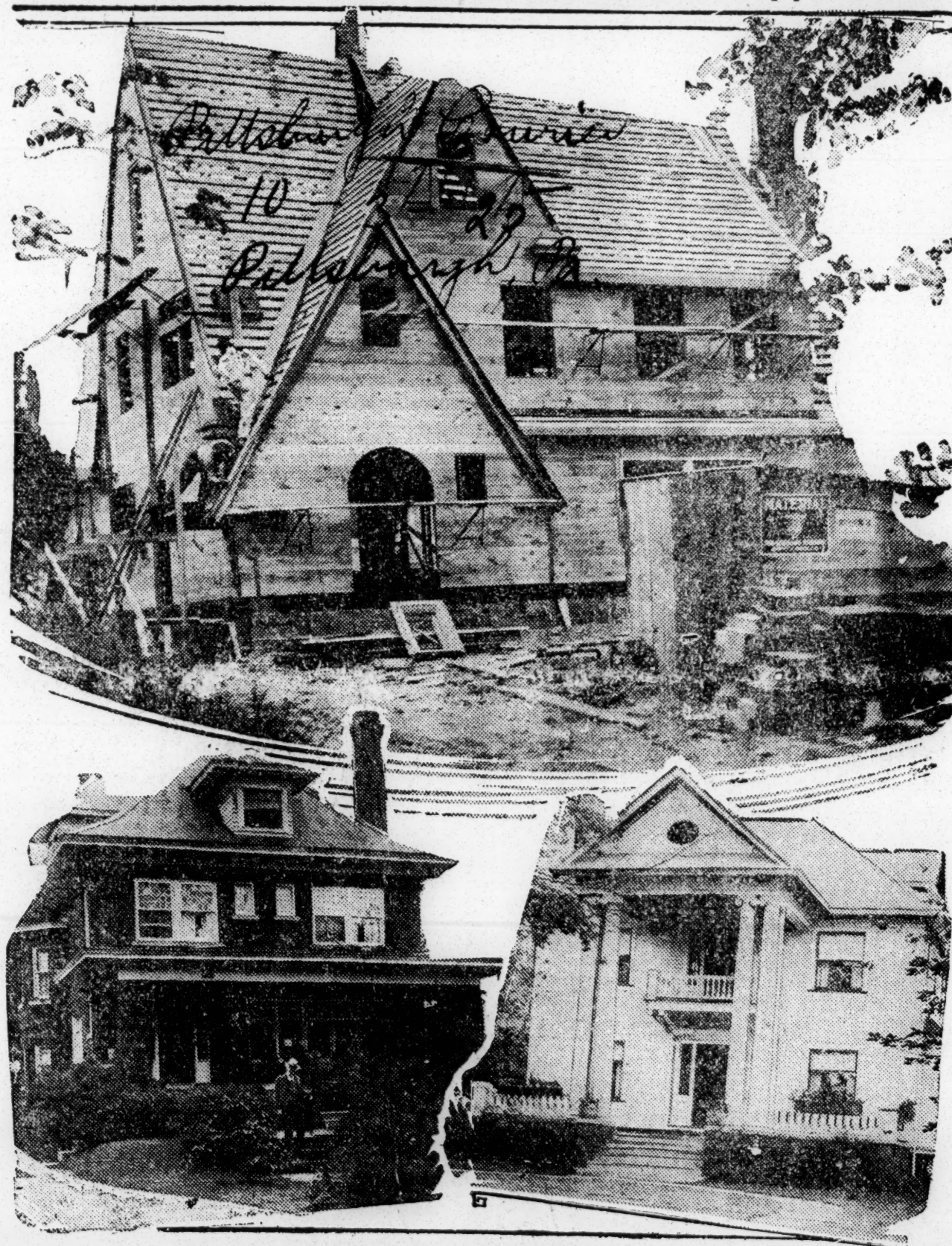
Threaten Social Agencies

A proposal by one of the Wade Park residents to force a compromise through withholding of contri-

butions to the community fund was considered by the meeting. A further feature of the proposal was to make an effort to have all fund contributions to Negro social agencies stopped. Officials of the community fund could not be reached for a statement on the situation Monday.

Garvin, a graduate of the college and medical school of Howard university, Washington, D. C., served as a captain in the medical corps during the World War. He is a member of the leading social clubs, including the Metropolitan and Caterers, and is socially prominent. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, being former national president and member of the national commission. He married Miss Rose West, of Charlottesville, Va. The couple have one son, West.

Doctor Building This Mansion Despite Opposition



Above is the home Dr. C. H. Garvin is having built in Cleveland, O. Left, below, is home of W. E. McEwen, vice president of the National Refining Company, whose home is next door to Garvin's proposed residence.

Right, below, is the home of Attorney Frank F. Gentsch, on the other side of Garvin's property. Supported by 200 whites, they are fighting his occupation of the house.

Courtesy. The Press

Story Appears on Page 2

RIOTOUS MEET OPENS DRIVE TO SEGREGATE

The bombshell of the meeting was dropped by Attorney Frank F. Gentsch 11104 Wade Park, whose home is on the west side of Garvin's property, who, pointing at J. Walter Wills, said:

Police are inclined to believe that it was a prank by neighbor boys to frighten the doctor and his family. Dr. Lawrence takes this view. "We have lived out here three and a half years and have had no such trouble before," he told a HERALD reporter. Other than efforts to buy him out when he first moved on E. 117th st.

It is a well known fact that there are a number of white real estate men who have made thousands of dollars from unfortunate Colored

people of the working class, who have had faith in their "fine proposition of getting a home," only to find foreclosure and lose in a short time.

The Associated Negro Press knows of one particular property in Chicago where the real estate broker has turned four sales in the last two years, and made more than \$25,000 off of this one property valued at not more than \$15,000.

Woman Sells Home

Incensed because property bought in the Stoker Heights district by Mrs. Lillian Marbell, a white woman, had, by a circuitous route, passed into the hands of colored people, white residents in the district met in the high school of the district to consider ways and means of getting the property back and keeping out of the section in the future all undesirable purchasers of property.

One of the residents protested is Dr. E. A. Bailey, and the other, Howard E. Murrell, president of the Empire Savings and Loan Company.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRY
MAY 24, 1925
RACE RIOT STARTED
AS NEGROES ATTEMPT
TO OCCUPY NEW HOME

White Residents of Neighborhood Resist Invasion and Partially Destroy Molish House

The nearest approach to a race riot that this city has experienced in many years took place last night at 11 o'clock in the entire block on Bouvier street between Dauphin and York streets. One dwelling, which was to have been occupied by a colored family, was partially wrecked by more than a thousand highly incensed white residents of the neighborhood. A special riot detail from the Twenty-sixth and York streets station was on duty almost three hours, quieting the excited people, in some instances, narrowly averting physical encounters.

The house, in the 2300 block on North Bouvier street, which was so badly damaged by the crowd, had been vacated a short time ago by a white family, which had had a number of disagreements with neighbors. The dwelling was subsequently advertised for rent. It became known that the agent had entered into negotiations with a negro family, and when the trucks arrived last night, it was the signal for a concerted rush toward the spot. Several matches were struck, in an effort to set fire to the household goods, but wiser heads prevented this attempt. Armed with bricks, stones and clubs, the enraged crowd riddled the windows, and without entering the house, succeeded in battering the light fixtures, shattering the doors, cracking the plaster on the walls and breaking the furniture. The marble steps of the front approach were also torn down. The negro family disappeared after notifying the police.

CHAPTER ONE IN THE SWEET TRIAL.



HO SAY THAT we are disappointed at the outcome of the Sweet trial is probably not an exact statement of our feelings in the matter. We have learned to expect most anything in instances where black meets white. Darrow understood the situation and stated it very clearly to the jury. A white man had been killed, presumably by a Negro who had moved into a so-called white neighborhood against the wishes of the whites who lived there. The mere fact of the colored family moving in caused ill-feeling and trouble began to brew. The truth is these whites were mad even before Leo Breiner was killed. And when a Negro who was distasteful to them killed one of their number they lost all sense of reason and fair play.

The fact that a Negro has shot and killed a white man in defense of his home means nothing to these whites. All that they see and are actuated by, is the bare fact that a white man has been killed by a hated and despised black man. Therefore law, tradition, justice and racial good-will mean nothing to them. They clamor for his blood. It is difficult even for white men on a jury to cast prejudice aside in instances of this kind. Darrow saw this and called it to the attention of the jury.

It is reported that Judge Murphy also was cognizant of this phase of our national life and took all of this into consideration in his charge. But these 12 good men and true evidently were in the grip of the one idea—That A Negro Had Killed A White Man and should be punished for that act as such.

The act of this jury will not hearten Negroes anywhere. It is a warning to them that when their homes are attacked by white mobs, they must submit and be killed or run. It is also a warning that if Negroes stand fast and defend themselves they flirt with a life term in the penitentiary or a trip to the electric chair.

A man's house is not his castle in these United States if the house is owned by a black man in a "white neighborhood." Neither the king nor his horse can enter but the mob may.

HUGE FIERY CROSS FAILS TO FRIGHTEN MEHARRY STUDENTS

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Members of the Pi chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the oldest collegiate Greek letter fraternity of the race, set at defiance this week white-robed Ku Klux Klansmen who sought to frighten them from occupying a \$16,000 fraternity house they had just bought in the exclusive Carroll St. neighborhood. *Chicago Defender* 10-10-25

the Universal Life Insurance company for \$16,000 and later transferred from the insurance company to the Pi chapter of Alpha.

Gunpowder, a blazing "fiery cross" and a night demonstration in front of the newly purchased home failed to shake in the smallest degree the determination of the Alpha men to move in and take possession of the property they had rightfully acquired. Friday night, Oct. 2, 25 Klansmen, hooded and white-robed, burned their cross of hate and stood at attention in the front yard of the proposed Alpha home while forks of flame shot up into the night.

Leave Gunpowder, Note

Two nights earlier they had left at the doorstep a fruit jar half filled with gunpowder. Stuck to the jar was the note: "Death, hell and fate meet you if you move in!" It was signed: "White folks who stay in their place."

The only action of the Alpha men was to turn the note over to the police and continue their preparations to move in. Their only comment was: "When the white people become sane enough to be educated the educated Negro may look for some common ground of understanding with them."

Students Will Move in

W. D. Hawkins, treasurer of the board of directors of Pi chapter, declared that the fraternity had not the slightest intention of delaying its plans of moving in. "We have bought the house and are completing our plans to occupy it."

The house which threatens to become the center of bitter and perhaps violent controversy is a large structure located on a street which boasts of Nashville's most valuable property. Some of the most expensive buildings in the city front on Carroll St.

According to the real estate transfer records, the property was first purchased from Preston Taylor by

Segregation - 1925.

Texas.

**DALLAS WHITES FILE
SUIT TO BAR SALE
OF LOTS TO NEGROES**

(P. N. S.)

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 15—Alleging that the City Development Company is threatening to sell some lots in the vicinity of their property to Negroes, Mrs. Bertie Gafford and others filed a suit in District Court Tuesday ~~morning~~ ^{evening} for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant company from executing its alleged proposed sales.

Segregation-1925.

Texas.

DECISION BASED ON CURTIS CASE NOW APPEALED TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again upheld residential segregation here when it handed down a decision Monday holding valid a covenant among property owners not to sell to Negroes.

Curtis Case Controlling

The opinion was rendered by Associate Justice Van Orsdel, who also wrote the opinion in the Curtis case, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The court adhered to its decision in the Curtis case.

The decision upheld a temporary injunction secured in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Daisy B. Wolfes, Erna M. Bibb, Charles J. Orem and other property owners in the Bloomingdale section against Minnie E. Torrey and Sereno S. Ivy.

The property in question is located in Randolph Place, northwest. It was owned by Mrs. Torrey, who sold it to Mr. Ivy, a colored person, and executed a deed, which was recorded before the filing of the suit for an injunction.

All the deeds to this property from the original owners contained the following restriction:

"Subject to the covenant that said lots shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred, or conveyed unto any Negro or colored person under a penalty of two thousand dollars, which shall be a lien against said lot."

From a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issuing a temporary injunction, Mrs. Torrey and Mr. Ivy appealed.

Court's Opinion

The court in its opinion said: "The case turns wholly upon the validity of the covenant in the deed, and the right of the plaintiffs to have it enforced in a Court of Equity. It is apparent that each of the parties to this action, plaintiffs as well as the defendant Torrey, when they purchased their homes, subjected themselves to the restrictive covenant, not only for their

own protection, but upon the assurance that a similar restriction would rest upon all other property embraced in the Middaugh and Shannon Development on Randolph Place.

Cites Curtis Case

"Nor is the contention of appellants that the covenant in question cannot be enforced in equity sound. Equity enforces contracts and covenants in regard to property entered into between prior grantors and grantees, in regard to the use of the property, especially if common property or property descending from a common source, against subsequent owners affected with actual or constructive notice of such contracts and covenants. This principal was sustained by this Court in the recent case of Corrigan, et al. v. Buckley, (the Curtis case) 299 Fed. 899. In that case it was ruled that the constitutional right of a Negro to acquire, own and occupy property does not imply the constitutional power to compel sale and conveyance to him of any particular private property. The citizen, whether he be black or white, may refuse to sell his property, or he may sell it under such lawful restrictions as he may see fit to impose. This right of placing restrictions upon the use of property is available alike to all citizens, white or black and a covenant thus placing a restriction upon the use of property is enforceable in equity against a member of the excluded race whether the person particularly excluded be white or black. We think the Corrigan case is controlling here."

SEGREGATION ANNOYANCE TO CONTINUE AS CITY ATTORNEY WITHDRAWS FROM AGREEMENT

City Attorney Walmsley has notified the attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he has decided not to abide by his agreement made last week, when it was decided that no more prosecutions under the segregation ordinances would be instituted until the United States Supreme Court had given a hearing on the Louisiana laws.

It is considered now that the proponents of the segregation ordinances have become convinced that the laws will be declared unconstitutional and that the moral effect resulting from the continued arrests of colored people will be lost if the prosecutions are not continued.

With the release of Jesse Guinn last week, after he had been fined and given a jail sentence, the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys were assured that no more arrests would be made by the city police, as the attorneys were preparing to sue out a habeas corpus and take the matter to the federal courts. As one case is already being carried to the United States supreme court if the agreement had stood, it would have saved the necessity of preparing another case and saved the constant annoyance of having people arrested for moving into localities it is claimed members of the opposite race predominate.

Real Estate Sharks Rejoice. Keen observers of the situation perceive in the announcement of the city attorney that strong political pressure has been brought to bear for him to rescind his decision. Real estate sharks who are busy promoting "Negro settlements" are jubilant over the turn of affairs as it gives their salesmen better talking points to help them dispose of property in dismally lighted, unpaved and in some cases insanitary sections of the city.

Shotgun buildings to house several families, many of them devoid of all sanitary arrangements except for common use, and being rushed up, with rental agents busy locating prospective tenants to whom they point that it is better to be crowded and pay exorbitant rents than to face being arrested for moving where the segregation law might be invoked.

eral Judge James Wilson, he announced following the close of the hearing here late Thursday. Start suits to test

Segregation Ordinance

Dallas, Texas, July 3.—The segregation ordinance, which was passed by the City Council of Dallas some time ago and which provides for a discrimination in a certain section of the city into which no people of our Race are allowed to move, will be tested in the criminal district court. Action follows the arrest of Booker T. Washington and nine other men, who were taken into custody after they had moved into the segregated area.

Attorneys for the accused men have started habeas corpus proceedings asking for their discharge on the grounds that the ordinance is invalid and a violation of the 14th amendment. The segregated district is located in South Dallas, a fashionable residential section.

SEGREGATION FIGHT GETS HOT WITH THREE FINED

With two ladies fined twenty-five dollars each and one man fined the same sum and given a thirty-day jail sentence for a violation of the segregation ordinance, officers of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are authority for the statement that the next ten days will see the segregation fight taking some surprising developments.

Two cases which have already been before the Louisiana State Supreme Court are now on their way to the United States Supreme Court and of the new convictions new angles of the ordinances are involved, which when presented it is expected will do much to rid the colored people of the petty annoyances to which they are subjected by the police.

Segregation Decision Near In Texas Case

DALLAS, Tex., July 16—A decision on the constitutionality of the city segregation ordinance and upon the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Booker T. Washington, alleged to have violated the ordinance, after he had bought a home in a white neighborhood, will be rendered in a few days by the

DALLAS NEGROES WIN SIGNAL VICTORY!

In declaring the residential segregation ordinance of Dallas null and void, the criminal district judge stated that he had ruled only on the constitutionality of the ordinance, as that was the single question to settle in order to stop repeated cases of the same nature in the lower courts.

The Dallas ordinance seeks to prohibit either black or white persons purchasing property in a block where a majority of the opposite race live—the law being similar to those passed in other American cities, but which the supreme court of the country has held unconstitutional and invalid in the celebrated Louisville, Ky., case.

One of Dallas' colored citizens had been arrested for purchasing property in a white block or district, and the case had been appealed from the lower courts (corporation and county) to the criminal district court—since the violation of the ordinance was considered a crime; and Judge Pippen dismissed the case and remanded the prisoner back to the municipal authorities because he held the law was not constitutional nor valid.

The proponents of this segregation ordinance immediately served notice of an appeal to the appellate court at Austin, where this tribunal will be afforded its first opportunity to pass upon the validity of such a municipal statute in the Lone Star State. Since penning the above paragraph the case has taken a peculiar twist, and the race man's attorneys have resorted to the federal court with habeas corpus proceedings.

Dallas is the first Texas city to pass and try to enforce a segregation ordinance, which attempts to prescribe and proscribe the bounds, habitation and metes of its citizenry.

Such a statute is a bold and brazen affront to the fundamental and basic law of the land, because it seeks to divest and take from the citizen his inalienable and constitutional prerogatives and to deny and abridge his rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

It is class legislation of a most pernicious and prejudicial type; was born in the spirit of hate, intolerance, bigotry and antipathy, and is ultimately doomed for consignment to its original habitation—the infernal and sulphuric regions of hades.

America is a democracy (so-called) and not an autocracy or aristocracy, which in itself presupposes that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Class legislation is inimical to the best interests of a democratic republic, such as ours essays and professes to be; and no nation can long endure that endeavor to be a government of the classes rather than of the masses.

Even if the higher legal tribunal reverses the court decision of the district judge in the Dallas segregation case, the Dallas Negroes have already won a signal victory, and have concretely demonstrated what can be accomplished where our interests are pooled and we present a united front in meeting and attacking a common foe.

The Informer has repeatedly contended that, when the Negroes of Texas and the South oppose any and all species of class legislation, by raising funds and retaining able counsel to fight their cause in the courts of equity, the law-makers and authorities of the South are not going to be so precipitate in passing and trying to enforce laws and measures that seek to rob us of every God-given, inherent and constitutional right, privilege, warranty and prerogative.

The Negro, too often, thinks that he can get all his rights while

sitting on a flowery bed of ease, or that other races are going to bring these rights to him on a golden tray or silver platter; or that manna-like, these rights will descend from heaven or some other remote region; but it has hardly yet dawned upon the masses of our people that he who would be free, himself must strike the first blow, and that God helps only those who help themselves.

Dallas Negroes, revolting at the idea that they could only live in certain ghettos, have shown fight and consequently they have drawn first blood in the major conflict.

Houston Negroes, denied the right to ride on a certain common carrier, have virtually hoisted a white flag and when last seen were beating a hasty and disorganized retreat from the line of battle.

The difference between the Negroes of Dallas and Houston is largely that of leadership; those of the former city being determined, decisive, diplomatic, but positive, while those of the latter city are decadent, deceptive, decomposable and passive; the former get results by doing things, the latter constitute a negative force, always going the line of least resistance and chirping their songs of lamentations and singing the "blues,"—their favorite, national anthem.

The Informer desires to felicitate the Dallas race men for their manly stand in this cause and trusts that the seed will be transplanted in Houston and that the plant will germinate here before Gabriel toots his trumpet. Selah!

Virginia City Jim Crow Law Contrary To U. S. Court Decision Rendered In 1917

NEW YORK, Sept.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, has received through the courtesy of P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a copy of the segregation ordinance recently passed in Norfolk, Virginia, in despite of the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court rendered in the *Mississippi Segregation Case* of 1917, that segregation by law or ordinance was unconstitutional.

Fines and imprisonment are provided as penalty for violation of the ordinance.

HOUSE SEGREGATION

NO BUILDING OR HOME FOR COLORED OR FOR WHITE WHERE THE OTHER RACE PREDOMINATES EXCEPT BY WRITTEN CONSENT OF MAJORITY OF OTHER RACE IN VA. CITY ORDINANCE — GLARING PICTURE OF RACIAL OSTRACISM—FOR GOD'S SAKE PREVENT START OF SEGREGATION IN CIVIL LIFE.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22, 1925.—Here is Norfolk's latest ordinance of obloquy and restriction:

"Section 1. That whenever the building inspector shall have notice or information that any person whomsoever proposes to construct a house for Negroes in a white community, or portion of the municipality inhabited by white people, or a house for white persons in a Negro community, or portion of the municipality inhabited by Negroes, he shall not issue a building permit for the said house, except upon the written consent of a majority of the persons of the opposite race inhabiting such community or portion of the city to be affected.

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any white person to hereafter establish a home residence on any property located in a Negro community, or portion of the municipality inhabited by Negroes, or for any Negro to establish home residence on any property located in a white community, or portion of the municipality inhabited by white people, except upon the written consent of a majority of the persons of the opposite race inhabiting such community or portion of the city to be affected, the aforesaid written consent to be filed with the city manager."

Fines and imprisonment are provided as penalty for violation of the ordinance.

This is similar to the New Orleans ordinance which the N. A. A. C. P. is to fight in the courts.

RICHMOND NEGROES FIGHT FOR HOMES

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—(By A. N. P.) Only once in more than ten years have Negroes in this city been troubled with segregation, as it pertains to the locality in which one is "allowed to live." This occurred a few days ago when white citizens living adjacent to get an injunction against L. V. Eggeston, a letter carrier here, who recently purchased a lot and built a beautiful home out in that section. They say he must move, sell, or rent his home to white people.

Mr. Eggeston is putting up a fight for the retention of his home. He says he will neither sell, rent nor move. Nearly every church, civic organization, and club in the city has promised to help in the fight that Mr. Eggeston is waging, for in doing so they believe they will be fighting the battle of the Negro as a whole.

Anglo-Saxon Club Tried To Stop White Glee Club From Singing At Hampton

Hampton, Va.—The recent appearance at Hampton Institute of the University of North Carolina Glee Club brought out a protest from the local chapter of the Anglo-Saxon Club of this place, a group of whites who are trying to emphasize their superiority over all other races.

The protest was called forth by an invitation sent out from Hampton to white people to attend the concert, but which did not make provision for separate seats for them. Governor Nelson of North Carolina was asked to stop the concert, but to no avail.

The University of North Carolina is the oldest school for white students in the South and it simply disregarded and ignored the Anglo-Saxon Club's activity.

Segregation Act Is Declared Invalid

FALLS CHURCH, Va., Oct. 27.—The city council, by a unanimous vote, has repealed a segregation ordinance which designated certain districts as "white" or "colored" according to the complexion of a majority of the persons living in them.

The action followed the filing of a brief by attorneys representing David Spender, who owned a lot in Virginia avenue between Broad Street and Park

avenue, and sought to build on it. A building permit had been denied him when it was found that he intended to let colored people occupy the house.

After the brief had been studied by the city attorney the city council handed down its decision, declaring that the act was unconstitutional and void. Mr. Spender was granted his permit.

LET US ALL LAUGH

THE vital statistics of Virginia, and Dr. Plecker, the Keeper of Records, vitalizes comedy and farce when they do not reveal tragedy and amalgamation. All Richmond, the F. F. V's. are floundering in a morass of excitement because some "white" children have been denied admittance into the Fulton Street School. Colored Richmond is giggling—we hear their guffaws in Charlotte. We hear that the whites are trying to identify themselves with the Indian to escape the grandeur of Negro genealogy.

The disabilities which this subterfuge provokes are splitting the rafters. The Richmond Planet whirls around in its swivel chair and endangers its waistband with uproarious hilarity, not unmixed with disgust. The Planet says:

Dr. William A. Plecker has gotten to work with his racial integrity measure and as a result, alleged white people are barred from the white Richmond Public Schools upon the charge that they have Negro blood in their veins. As for the colored folks, they are laughing.

We are opposed to Dr. W. A. Plecker's throwing over any alleged white folks on our side of the line. With what the white men have been doing towards increasing our population during the past two hundred years, it is time to stop mixing us up and to permit us to increase by our own natural racial processes.

Segregation - 1925.

Washington.

NORTHERN TOWN ORDERS COLORED CITIZENS OUT

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 18.—Two little towns, Kelso and Longview in Cowlitz County, having a colored population of about 100 which has been built up within a short period of time have suddenly become veritable hot beds of prejudice. At Kelso, signs have been posted ordering the colored people to leave. *St. Louis, Mo. 2-20-25*

The colored population is mostly adult males engaged in labor of different sorts. A jim crow school was opened in Long View for four Negro children but the parents refused to allow them to attend, sending them to other sections of the state. Negro businesses have been closed up in Long View following protest.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1925

Negroes Fear No Klan in War Over Island Deal

Chicago's negroes are not going to let a little thing like the Ku Klux Klan scare them out of buying a summer colony in beautiful Wisconsin.

They are watching their clocks and calendars and will be ready to march up to take possession of Sugar island, in Lower Nemahbin lake, next Wednesday, if the Caucasian homeowners on the lake do not shell out \$28,000 to buy the island first.

This was the message Lorenz Wagner, Milwaukee real estate dealer, brought back when he returned Wednesday night from Chicago, where he had gone to discuss the possible sale of the island to the negroes.

Road Caused Trouble

Wagner threatened to sell the 28-acre island to the negroes recently, after the Wisconsin supreme court decided in favor of property owners who had waged a four-year fight to make him take out the 400-foot road which he dumped into the lake between the west lake shore and his island.

According to agreement, the water highway, which property owners assert has stagnated the lake and is rapidly transforming it into a huge mill pond, must be taken out by Aug. 1.

When Mr. Wagner was beaten in the highest court of the state he sent out several hundred invitations to lake dwellers to attend a meeting, at which he announced that the island without the road was a white elephant on his hands.

No one would buy the 44 summer resorts which he had platted on his woodland retreat, he said, unless they could have a highway to get to the lake shore. He would give the lake dwellers until July 15 to take the "elephant" off his hands, he said. If they did not buy he would sell to the South Chicago colonists.

His price was \$28,000, he said, and the lake owners, if they bought, would have to take out the "Boulevard Wagner." The island is assessed for \$6,000.

The ultimatum made the lake owners angry. Some of them reminded Mr. Wagner that the Waukesha county Ku Klux Klansmen had a way of making undesirable negro tenants disappear. Mr. Wagner might

Akins, 4520 Forrestville-av, a member of the negro firm, is chief colonizer, according to his own statement.

Restless at Silence

Mr. Akins announced Saturday that his colonists were "all set" to move and growing restless after nearly three days of silence on the part of Mr. Wagner since the idessation of July had come and departed.

"Sure, we're coming," he declared, confidently, "as soon as we can buy the island. We've been expecting word from Wagner for several days. We have nearly enough colonists right now to complete the settlement."

Mr. Akins explained, as Mr. Wagner did on a previous occasion, that Sugar Island's prospective colonists were of the first order, "strictly high class," he expressed it.

The colonization plan provides for 44 summer home sites, all fronting on the water line, he said. At the south end of the large wooded island, the negro utopia promoters plan to build a large and luxurious clubhouse to accommodate at least 200 members. The negroes hope to acquire other property on the lake, later, for a golf course and tennis courts, the chief colonizer added.

Lost Long Lawsuit

Mr. Wagner made his threat to turn his island over to negroes several weeks ago. He was angry because property owners on the lake had beaten him in a four-year legal battle to have him remove a solid 400-foot road which he built through the lake to connect his island with the shore. He had intended to plat the island himself and to sell lots to summer resort folks. But when the Wisconsin supreme court decided that his road must come out by Aug. 1, he asked the lake-dwellers to take the island off his hands for \$28,000. The property is assessed at \$6,000.

In his offer, Mr. Wagner stipulated that the new purchasers would have to remove the road to satisfy the court order. He ended by announcing that, if the white folks didn't "come across" by July 15, he would sell to the negroes.

The lake dwellers retorted with strong counter threats and reminded Mr. Wagner that the Ku Klux Klan recently had routed a negro family which settled in the nearby village of Delafield. It was hinted that Mr. Wagner, as well as the new colonists, could receive rough treatment if the sugar island owner carried out his threat to sell to negroes.

Ready for a Fight

In the meantime the Caucasian home owners on the lake have been watchfully waiting.

"We'll call his bluff and we're

ready to fight," is the announcement that has echoed around the lake.

The rural postman who brings the mail each morning from the nearby town of Oconomowoc has informed the lake folks that residents there are up in arms against the negro invasion and announced that the affair is a matter of sidewalk conversation. So disinterested neighbors are looking on expectantly.

Incidentally, the negroes say they are going to succeed where Mr. Wagner failed—they are going to have a road to their summer home. However, that, they declare, is a dark secret.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
JULY 14, 1925

In spite of dark threats and darker counter threats, sprinkled with hints of Ku Klux Klan reprisals, tar baths, fiery crosses and other unpleasant things, there may be no open season for negroes in Wisconsin this summer, after all.

The South Chicago negroes with whom Lorenz Wagner, Milwaukee real estate dealer, has been dicker-ing for the colonization of Sugar island, his 28-acre woodland retreat in Lower Nemahbin lake may decide they can have a pleasanter summer somewhere else.

Crisis Is Reached

The crisis in the fight which has waged between Wagner and the other Nemahbin lake folks over the negro deal is due Wednesday, the date fixed in his ultimatum as the last on which the white home owners could buy the island and prevent the negro colonization.

The lake dwellers reminded Mr. Wagner that a fiery cross had blazed in front of a home in the nearby village of Delafield when a landlord rented the premises to negroes. It was recalled that the negro tenants decided to move promptly on that occasion.

Some of the home owners hinted at tar parties by night and threatened other annoying things if Mr. Wagner should bring dusky tenants into the summer resort land of Waukesha county.

But Mr. Wagner, apparently, was not at all scared. Only a week ago he went to Chicago to negotiate with his prospective colonists. When he told them of the Klan threats they only giggled, he said.

Colonists Change Plans

Now, however, the negro aristocrats who were said to constitute

the backbone of the "toward Wisconsin" movement, seem to have had a change of heart. The wealthy professional colonists over whom Mr. Wagner enthused, apparently have been doing a little thinking.

At any rate, they have written Mr. Wagner suggesting that a roadless resort, unsuitable for white folks, will be just as inadequate for negro vacationists. Motoring to and from their summer estates, they hint, it will be annoying to have to park their cars on the shore, and to wade through the lake to reach their screened verandas.

But Mr. Wagner is doggedly optimistic. He seems to think the negroes are trying to cross a bridge before they come to it.

"I'll show 'em how to get through the lake," he predicts confidently. "Why, I'll bet anybody that I can drive my own car through the lake without any road. The water's only two and one-half feet deep. I'll back up that bet with a demonstration, too."

It is only a matter of a few weeks since Wagner's island enterprise took on its dusky hue.

Back in the spring of 1921, when he christened his utopia because of the abundance of hard maple trees which stocked its shores, he platted 44 summer resorts which he meant to sell to white folks.

He decided that his prospective resorters must have access to the lake shore, so he dumped a solid 400-foot road into the lake leading from the west shore toward his island. Then home-owners on the lake took a hand. An injunction halted the water highway just before it could reach the summer resort land, and, after a four-year battle, the supreme court recently decided that roads through lakes were illegal. Mr. Wagner was ordered to erase his obstruction by Aug. 1.

Threat in Deal

But the Sugar island promoter took a squint up his sleeve, and thought he spied there a lingering trump card or two. He sent out a flock of several hundred notes to folks living around Nemahbin and other nearby lakes, inviting them to a meeting which convened on his road.

Presiding at the conclave, Mr. Wagner announced that a roadless eden was no eden at all, and offered to unload his island property for \$28,000. He was careful, too, to throw the road into the bargain. It had cost him nearly \$4,000 to build, he said, and the prospective purchasers would have to take it out.

As he poised the gavel to disband

the session Wagner jolted the lake dwellers with the threat that if the property were not snapped up by July 15 he would sell out to the South Chicago negroes. Then the fun began.

ATTENTION TO THE LOCALS
JULY 8, 1925

Negroes Fear No Klan in War Over Island Deal

Chicago's negroes are not going to be punished, too, if he were naughty.

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White Residents Plan to Fight Colonization of Sugar Island

Negroes Ready to Settle Island

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